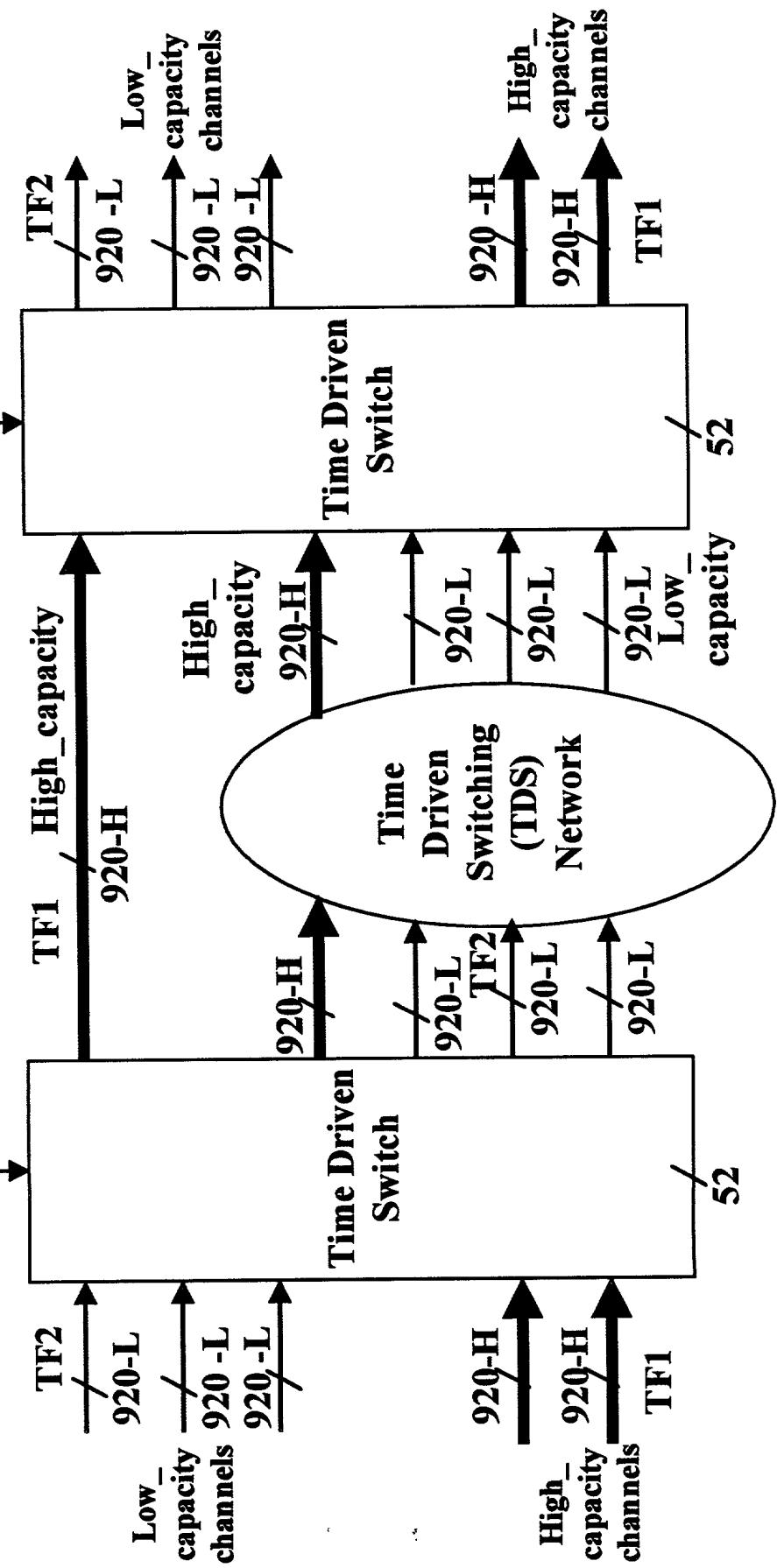


FIG. 1 CTR 002

CTR 002



$c = \text{High_capacity}/\text{Low_capacity}$

FIG. 2

Example:
TF1=15.325 microsec - High_capacity = OC-192
TF2 = 125 microsec - Low_capacity = OC-3
 $\Rightarrow c = 64 = (OC-192/OC-3)$

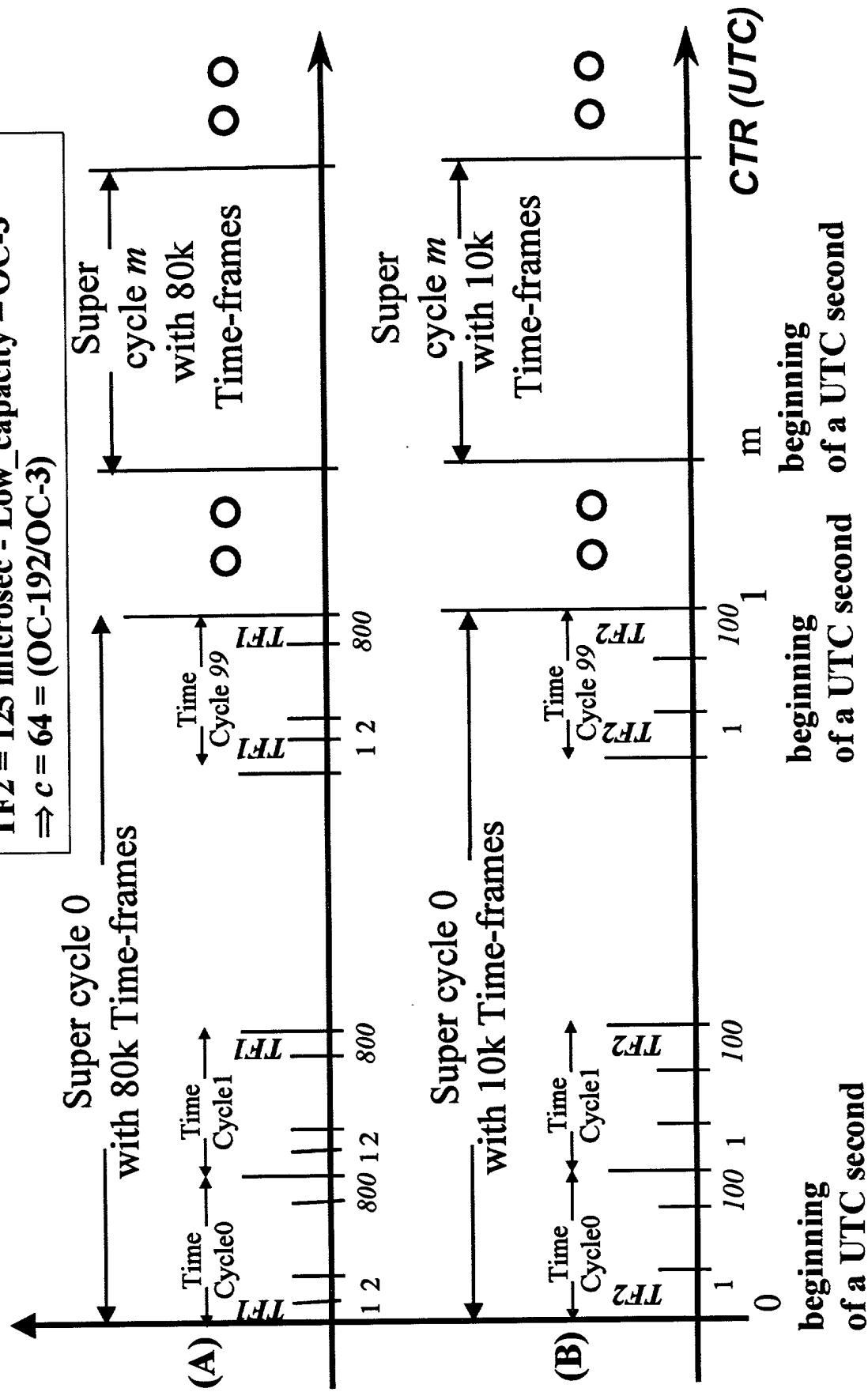


FIG. 3

UTC/CTR™ is used to forward time frames
in a synchronized/pipelined manner

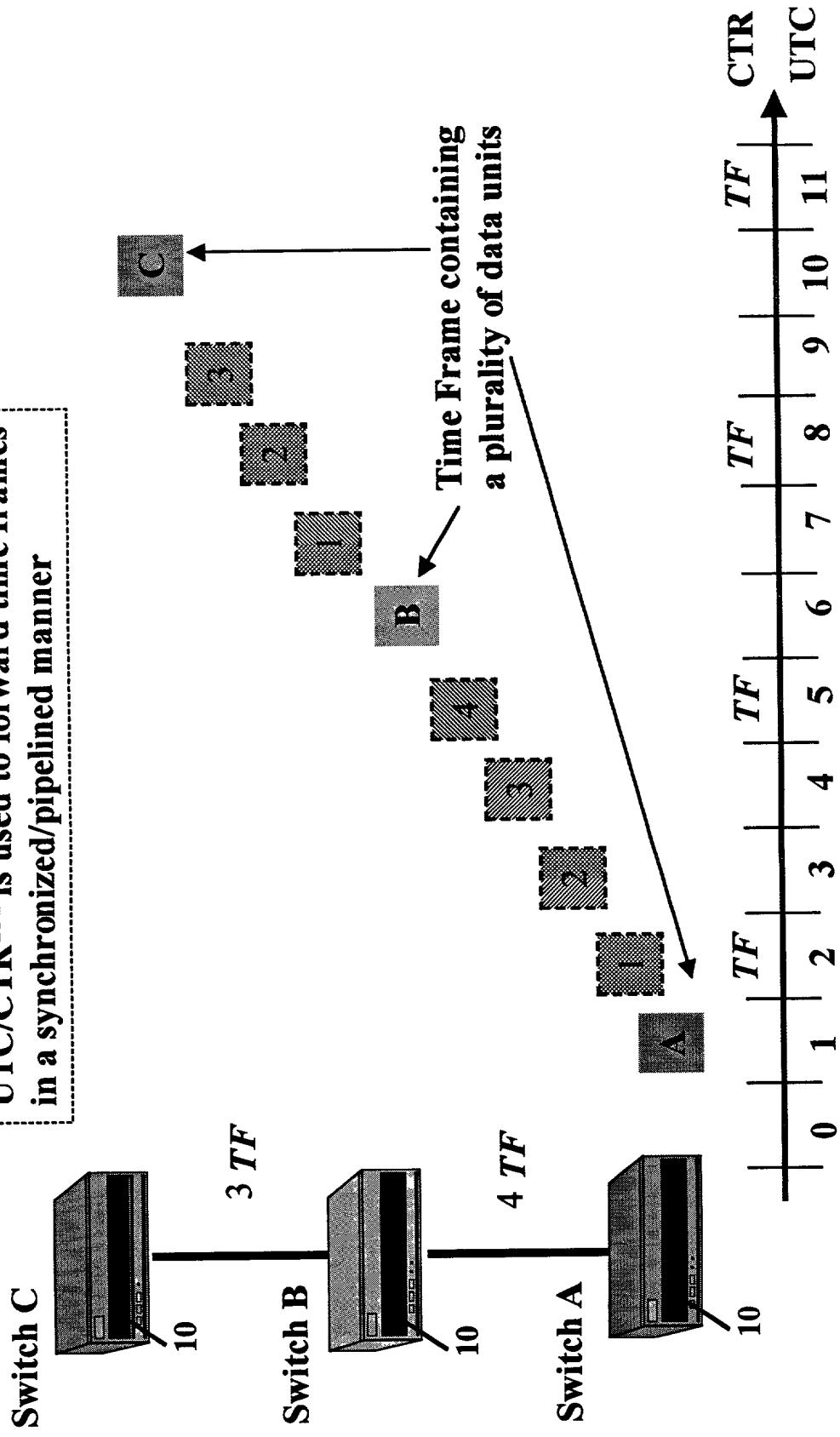


FIG. 4

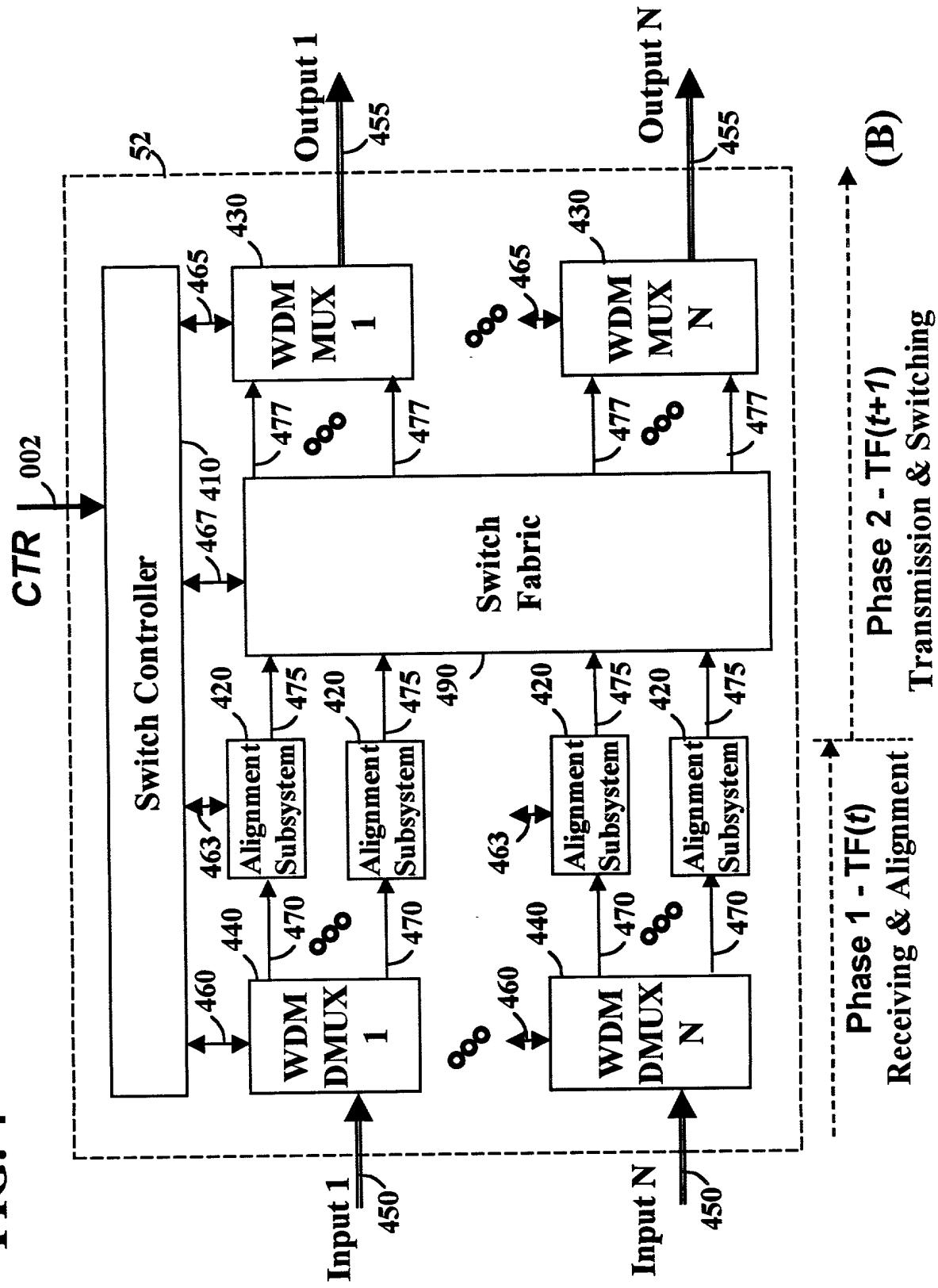


FIG. 5

Two time intervals: $SC1_length \cdot TF1 = 1$ UTC second

- $SC2_length \cdot TF2 = 1$ UTC second
- $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1 = k \cdot TF1$, where the time cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.

For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

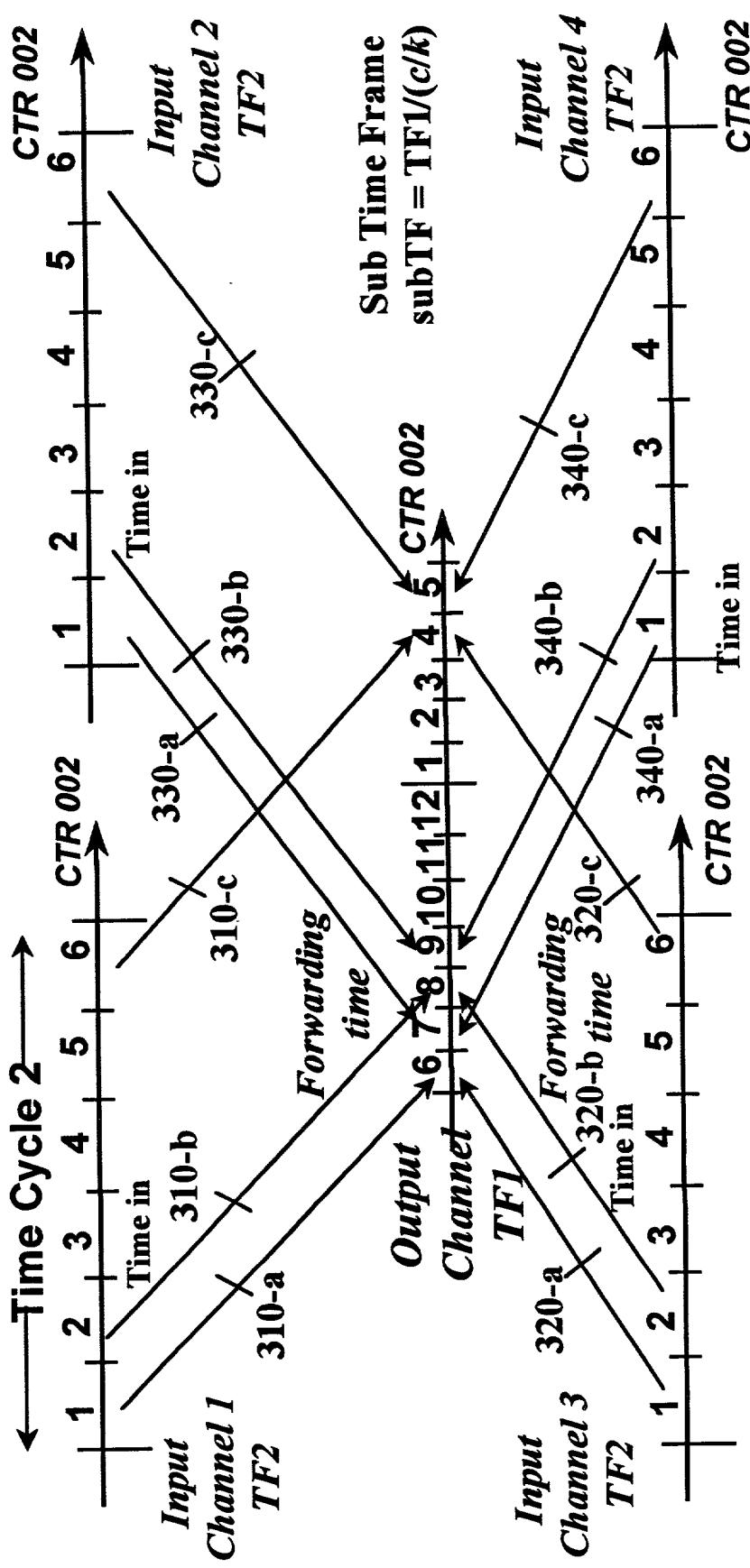


FIG. 6

Two time intervals: SCI *length*·*TFI* = 1 UTC second

- $SC2_length \cdot TF2 = 1$ UTC second
- $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1 = k \cdot TF1$, where the time cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.

For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., $\text{High_capacity}=\text{OC-192}$, $\text{Low_capacity}=\text{OC-48}$):

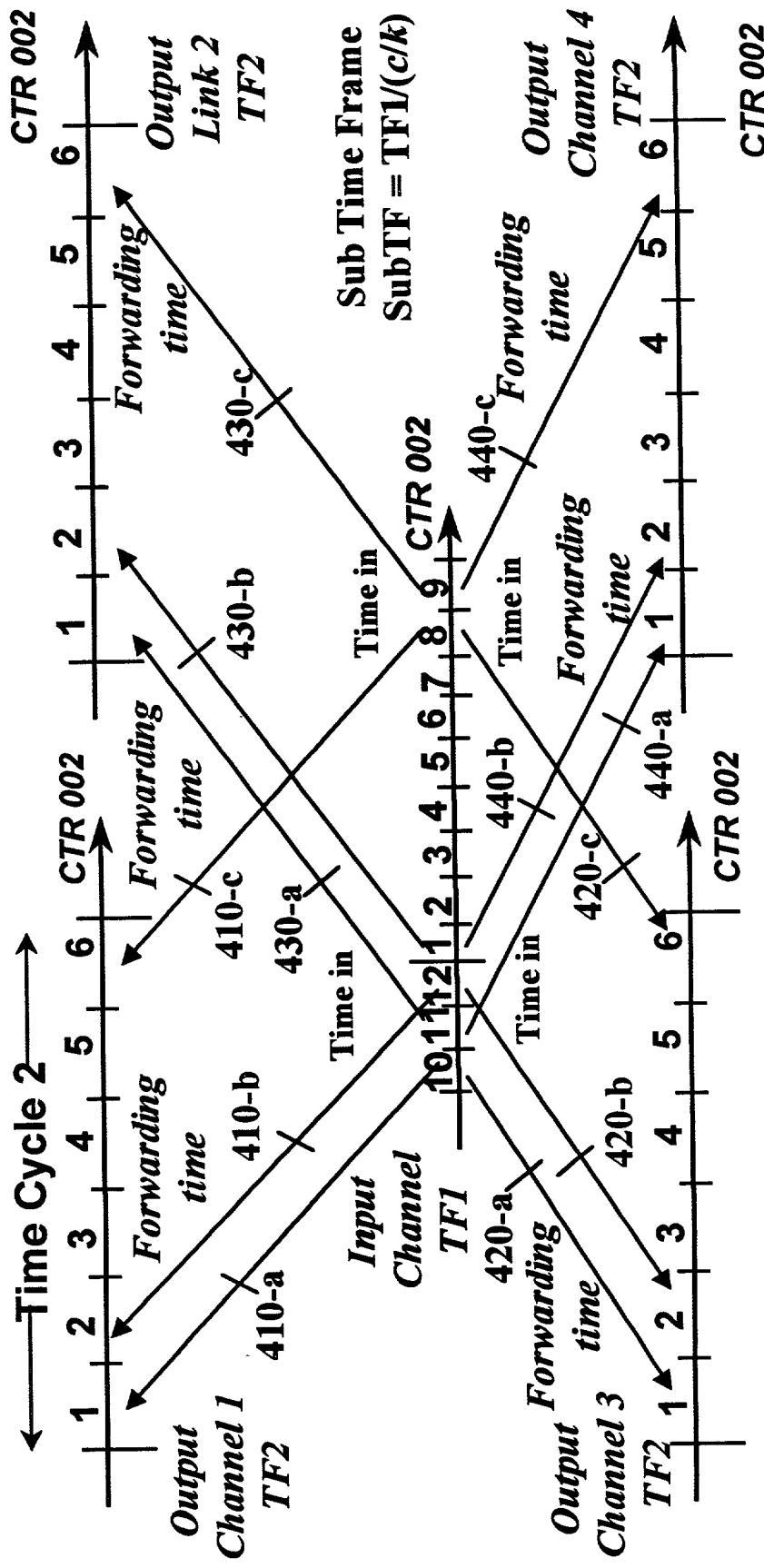


FIG. 7

Two time intervals: $SC1_length \cdot TF1 = 1$ UTC second

- $SC2_length \cdot TF2 = 1$ UTC second
- $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1$, where the time cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.

For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

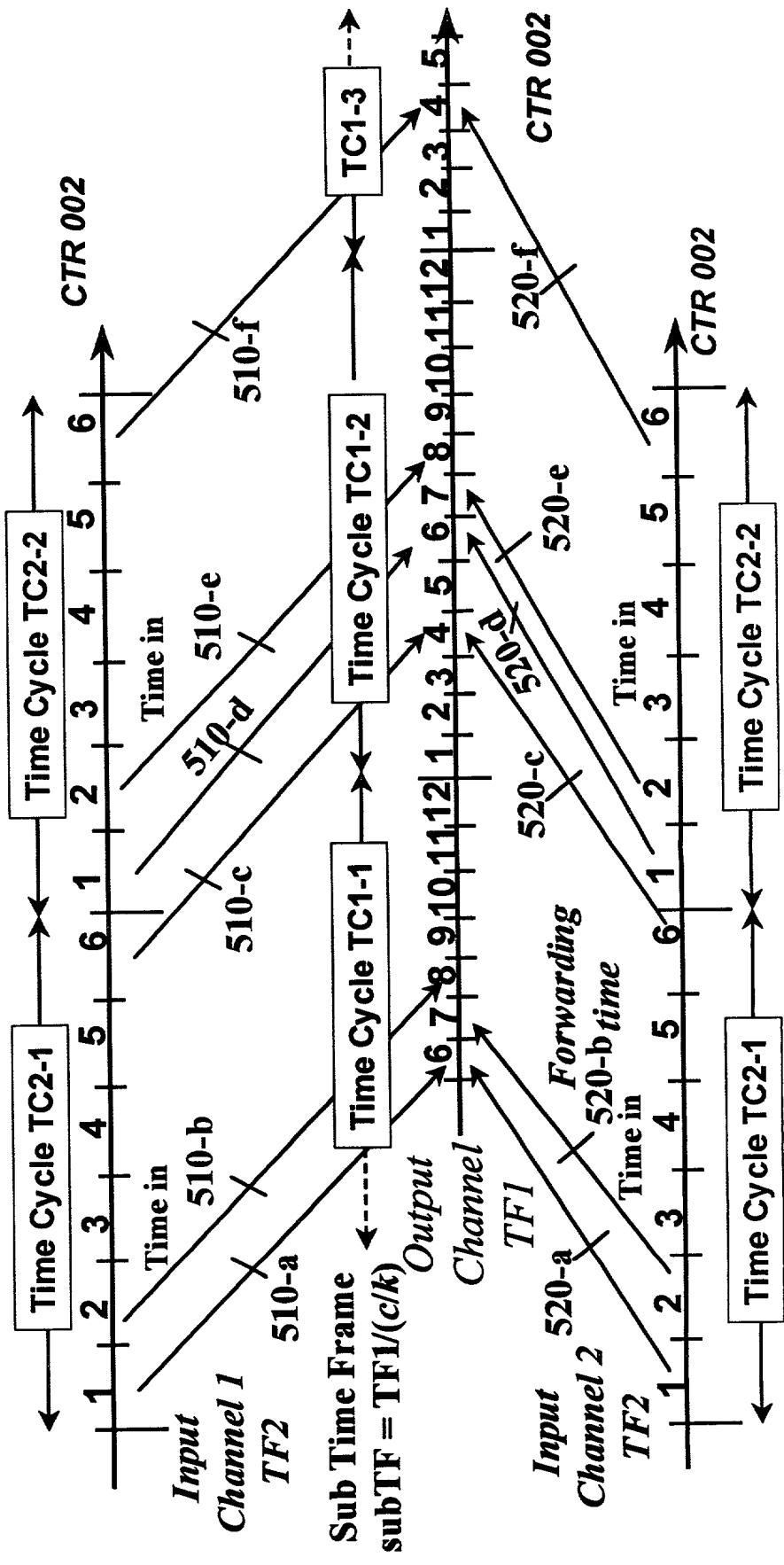


FIG. 8

Two time intervals: $SCI_length \cdot TFI = 1$ UTC second

- $SCI_length \cdot TF2 = 1$ UTC second
- $TF2 = (SCI_length / SC2_length) \cdot TFI = k \cdot TFI$, where the time cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.

For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

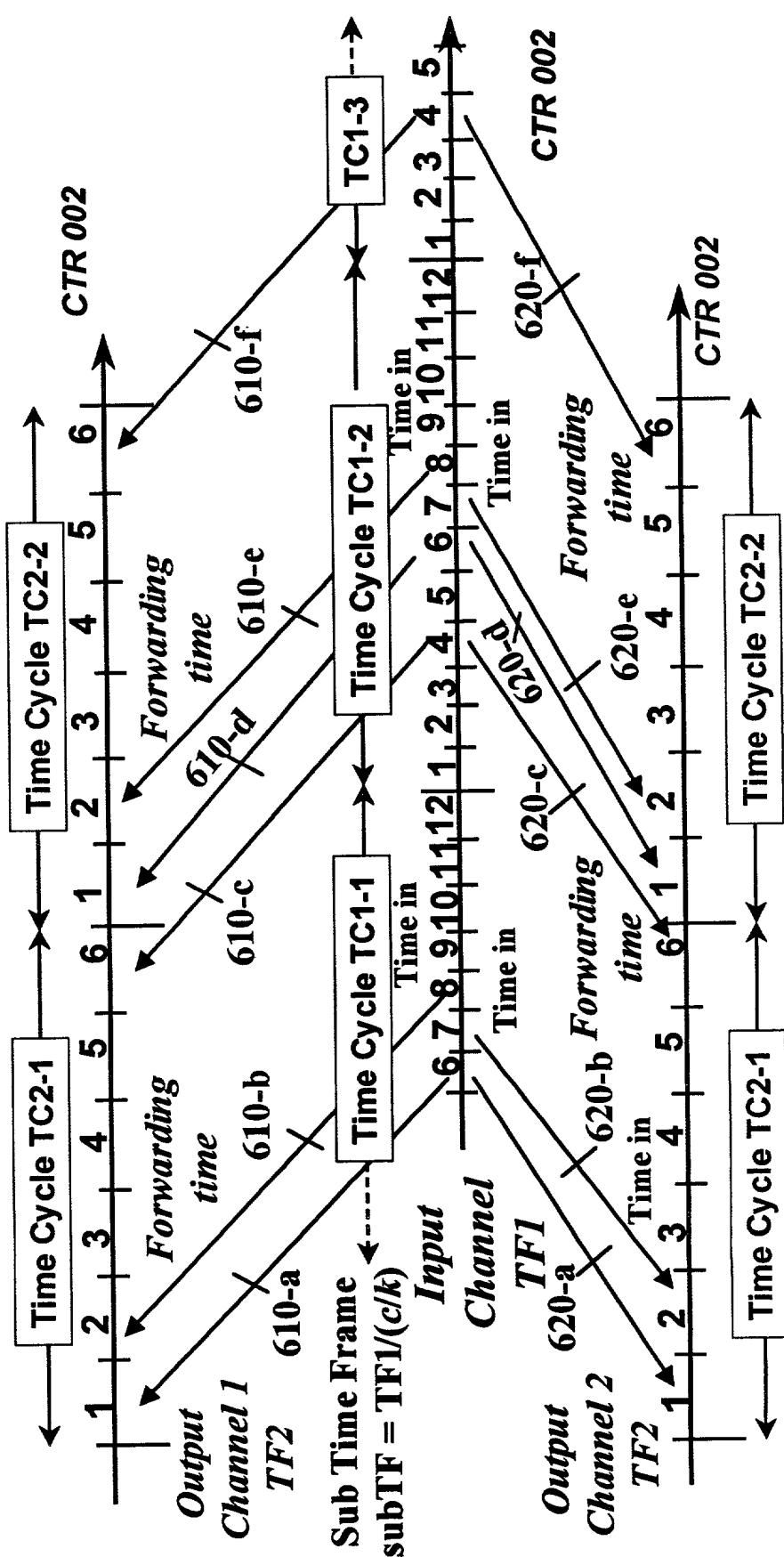


FIG. 9

$c=4$, e.g., OC-192/OC-48
 $k=2$, e.g., 25 microsec/12.5 microsec

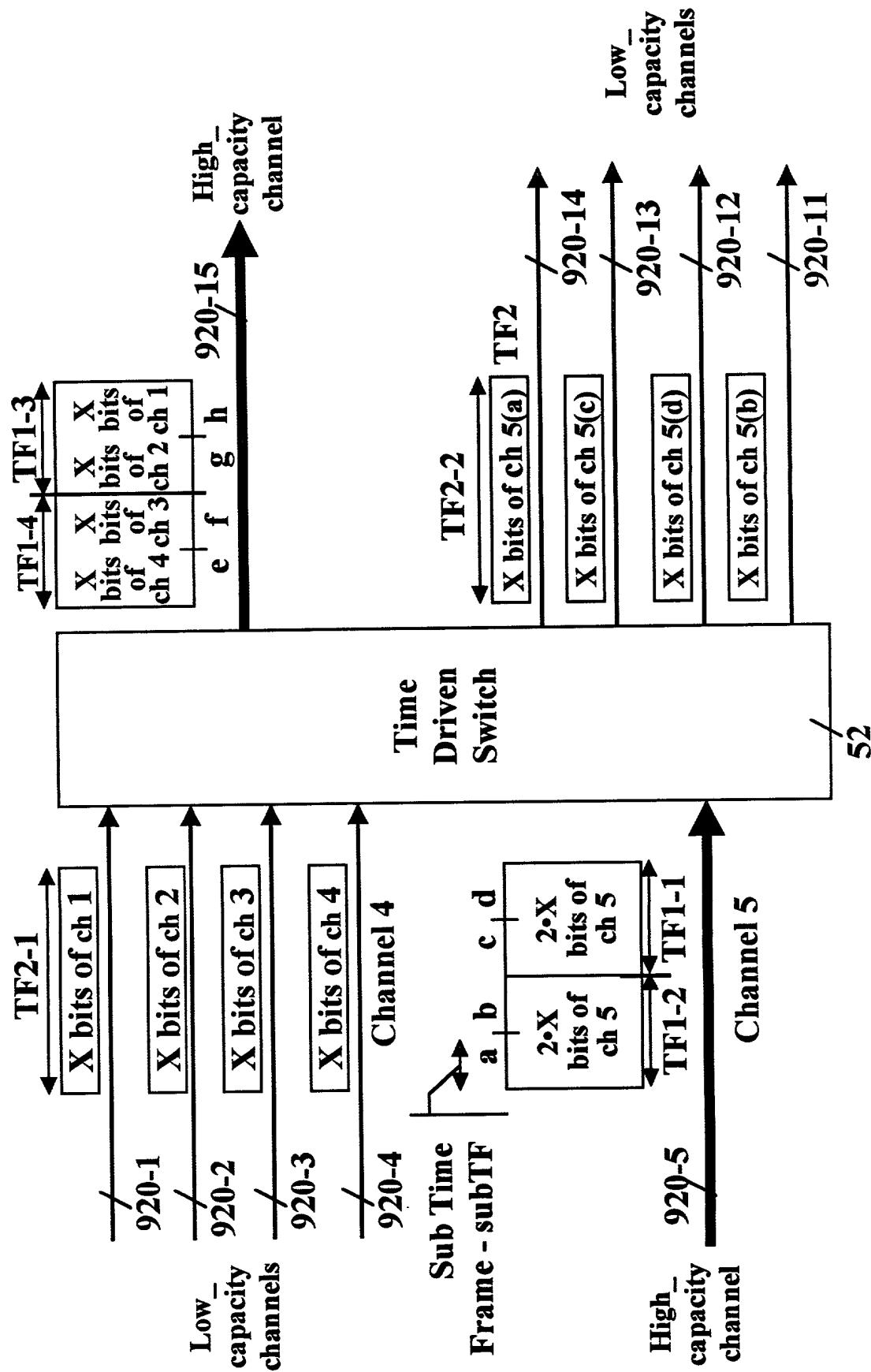


FIG. 10

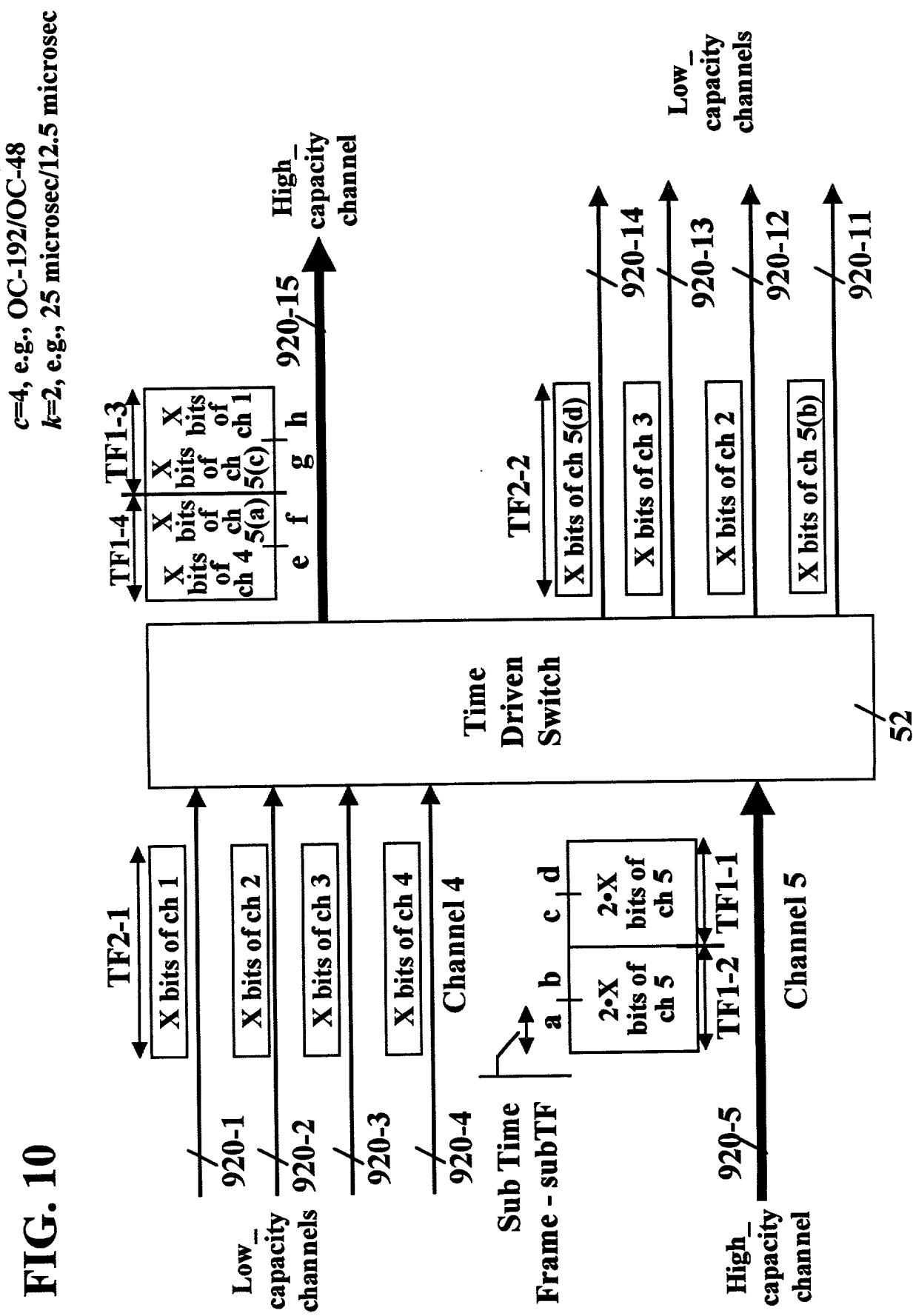


FIG. 11

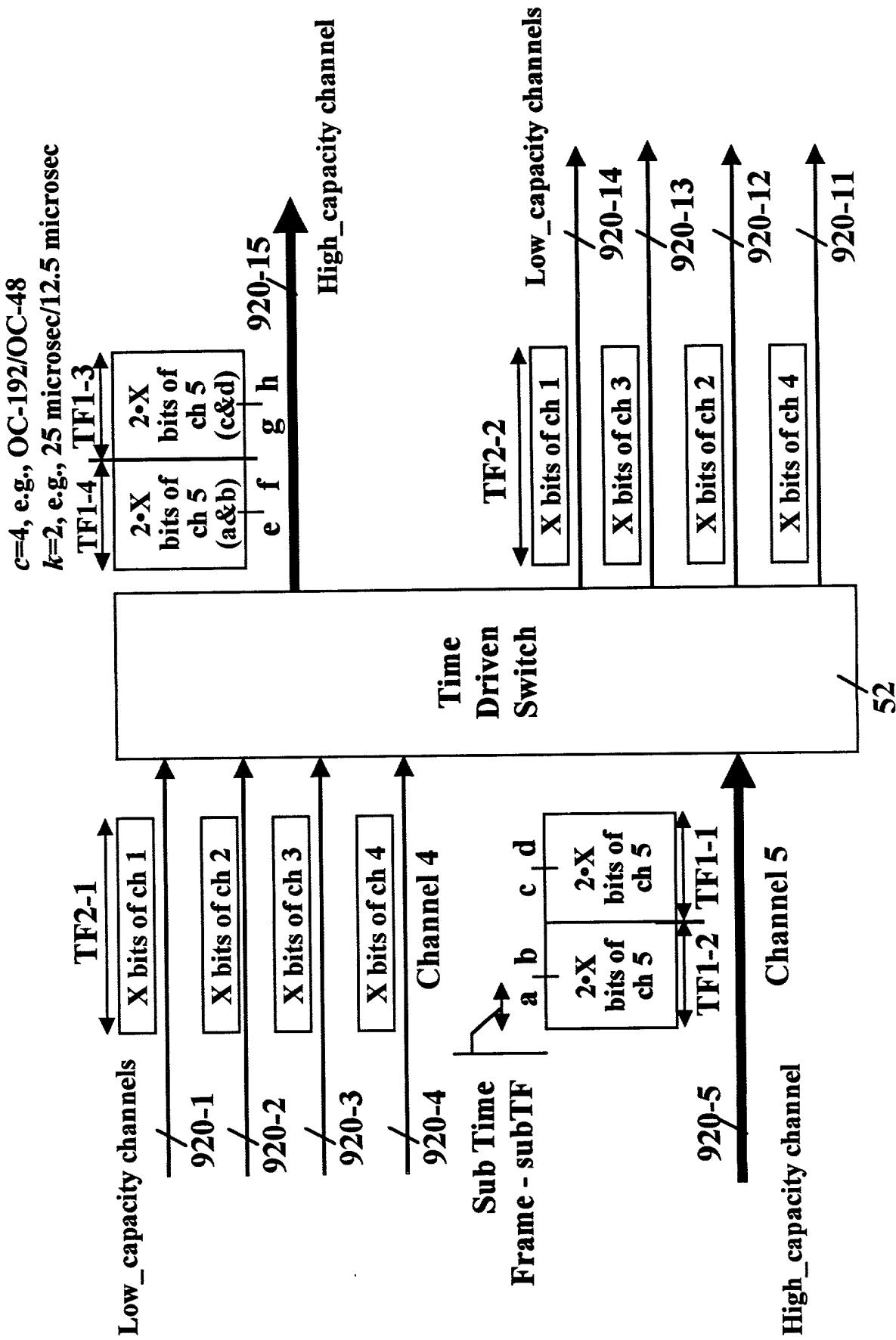


FIG. 12

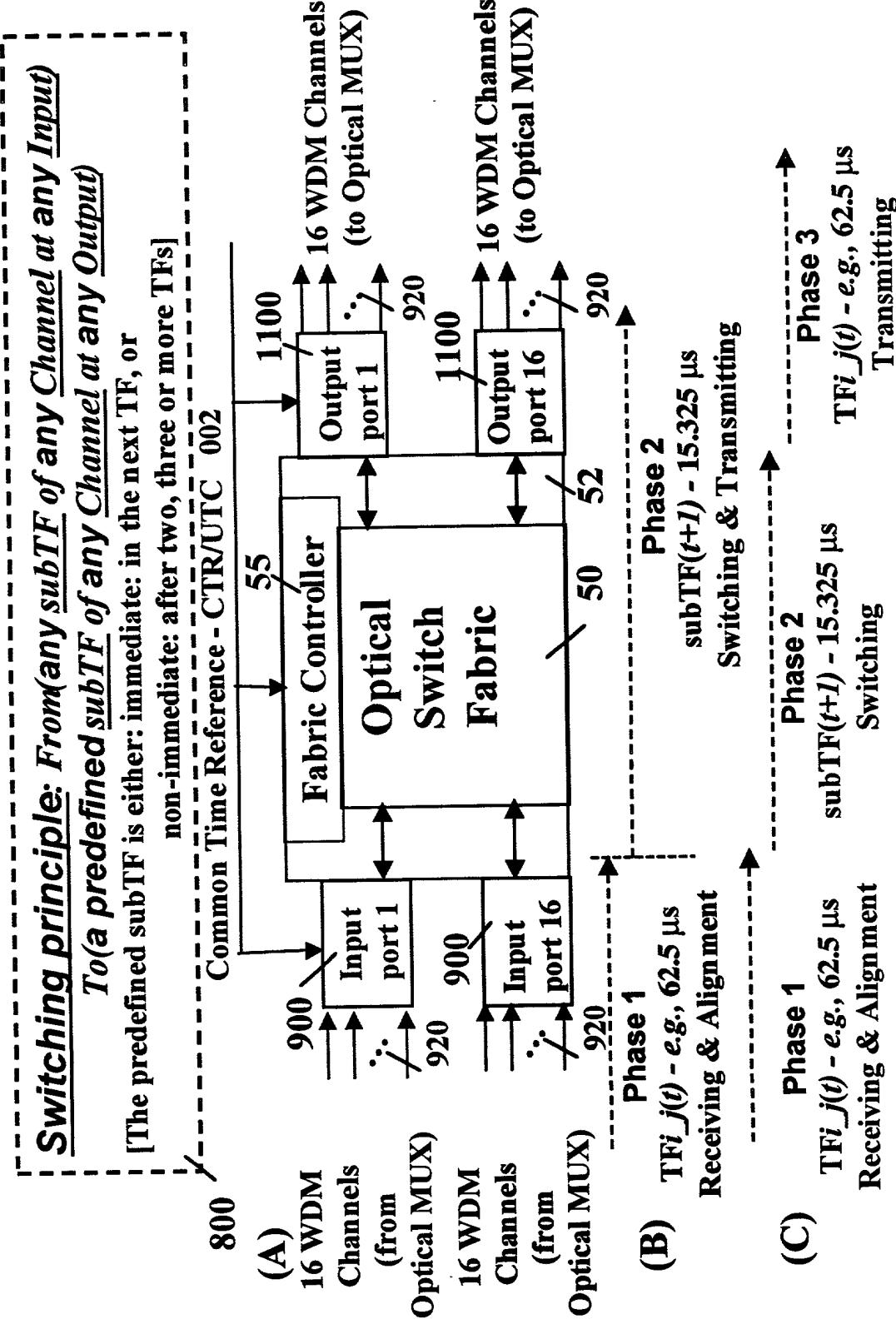


FIG. 13

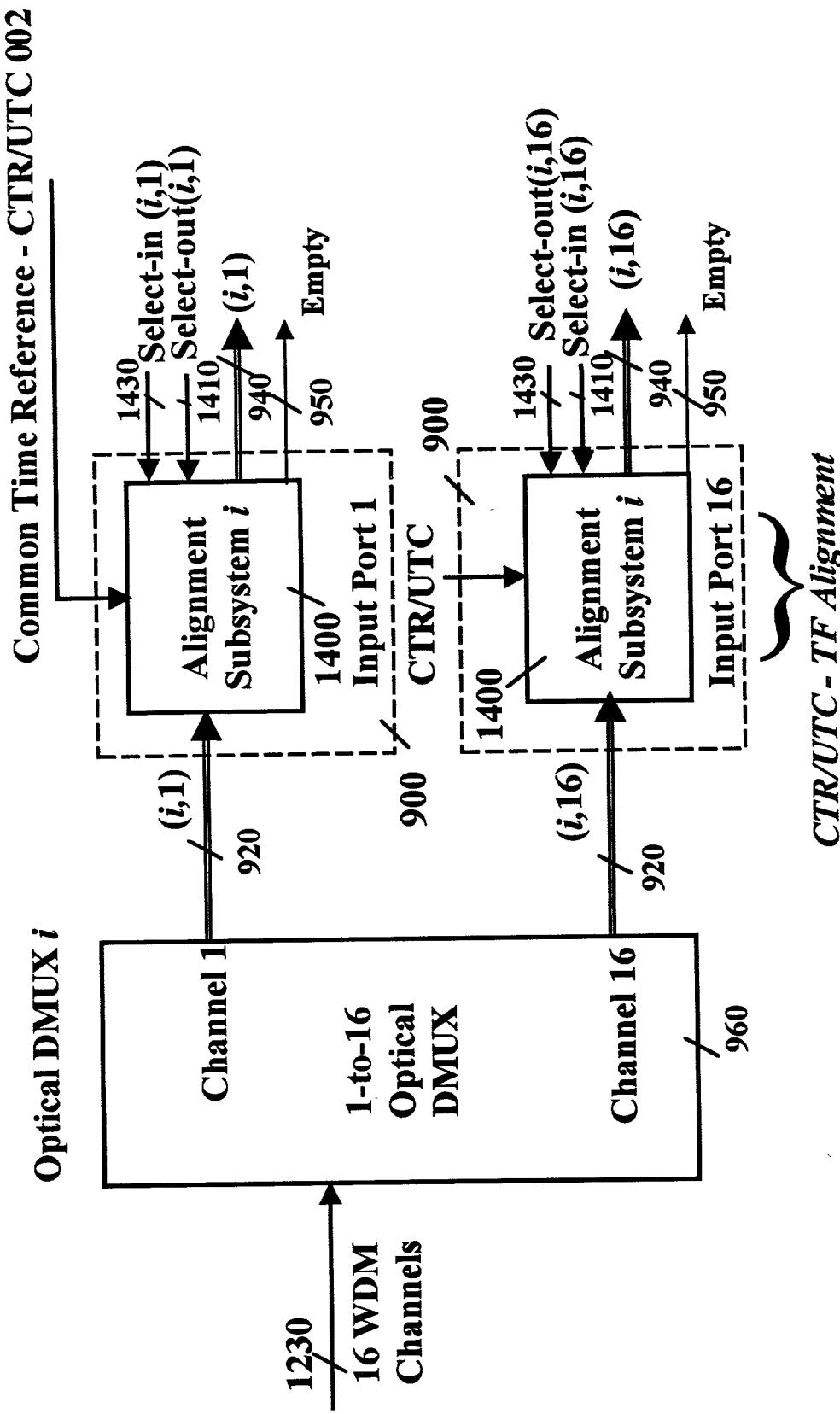


FIG. 14

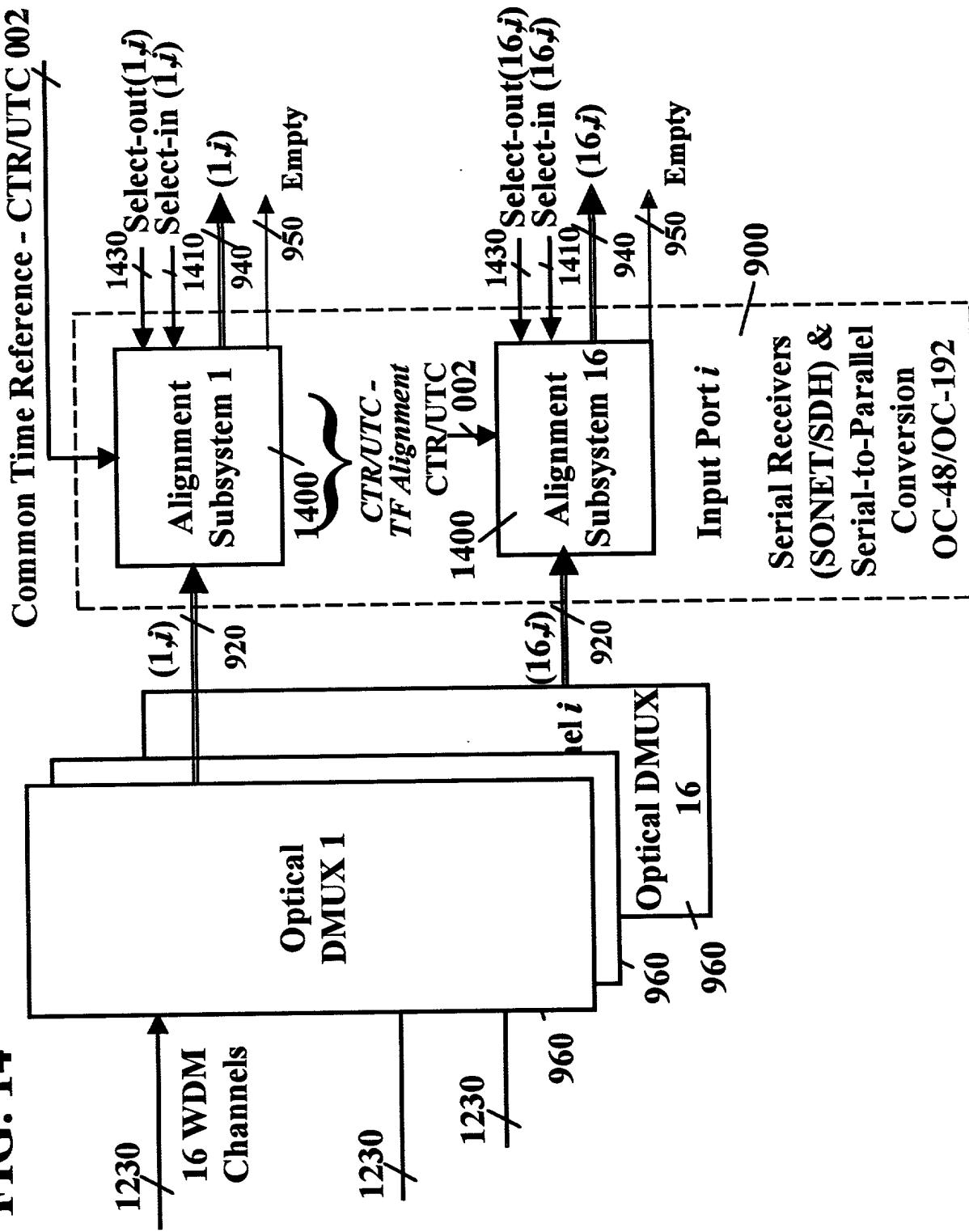


FIG. 15

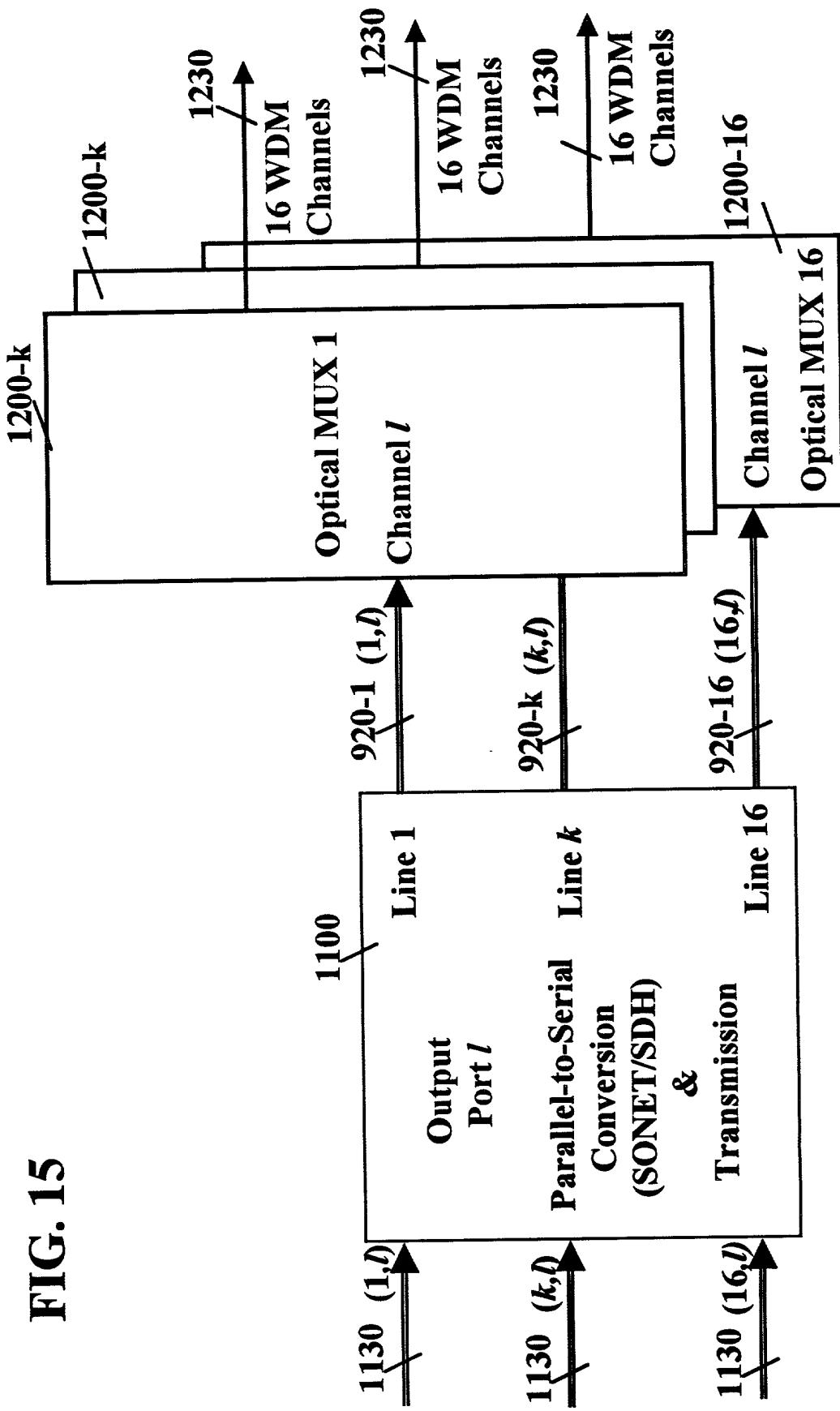


FIG. 16

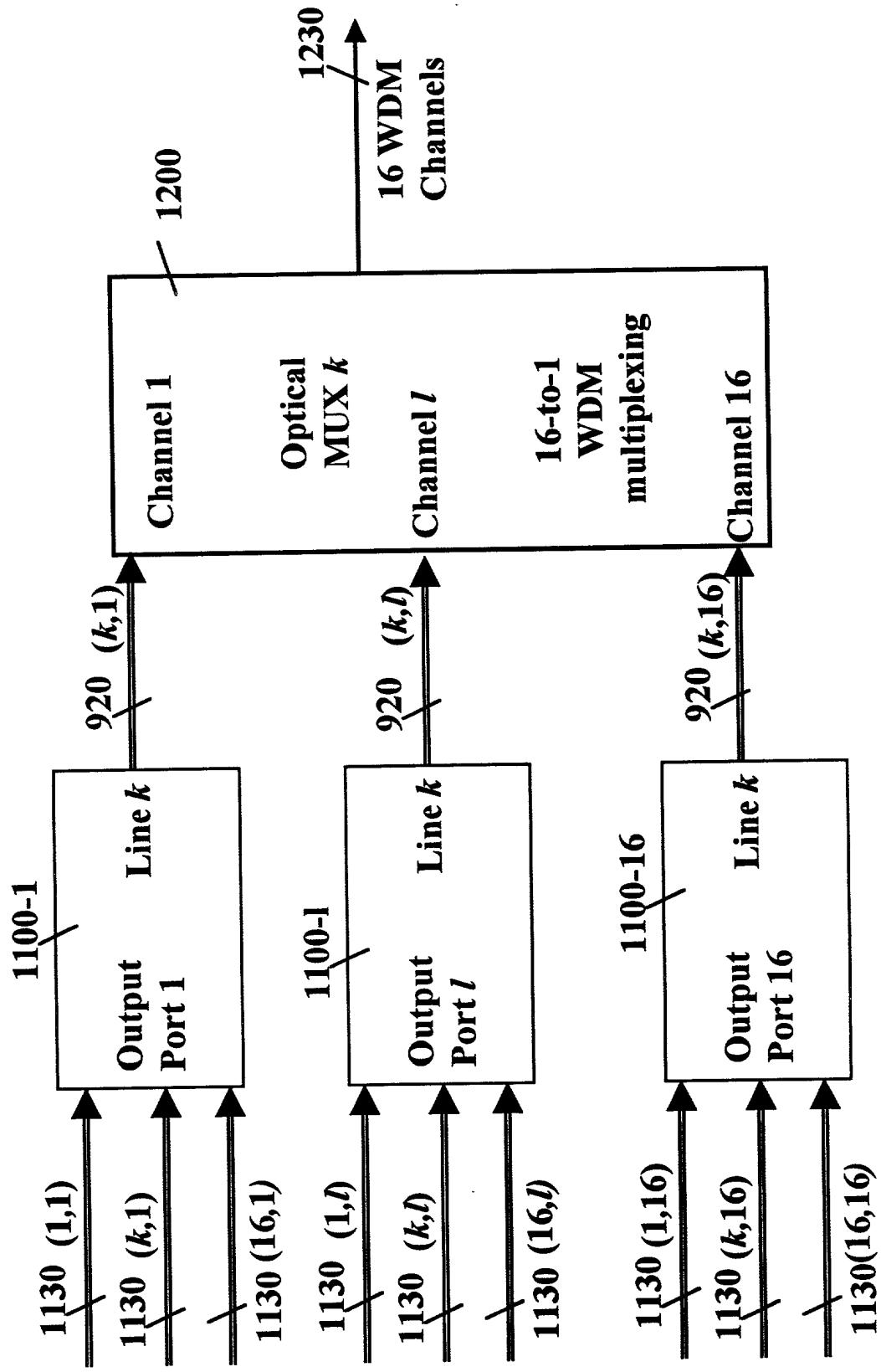


FIG. 17

N: number of input/output channels. E.g., N=256

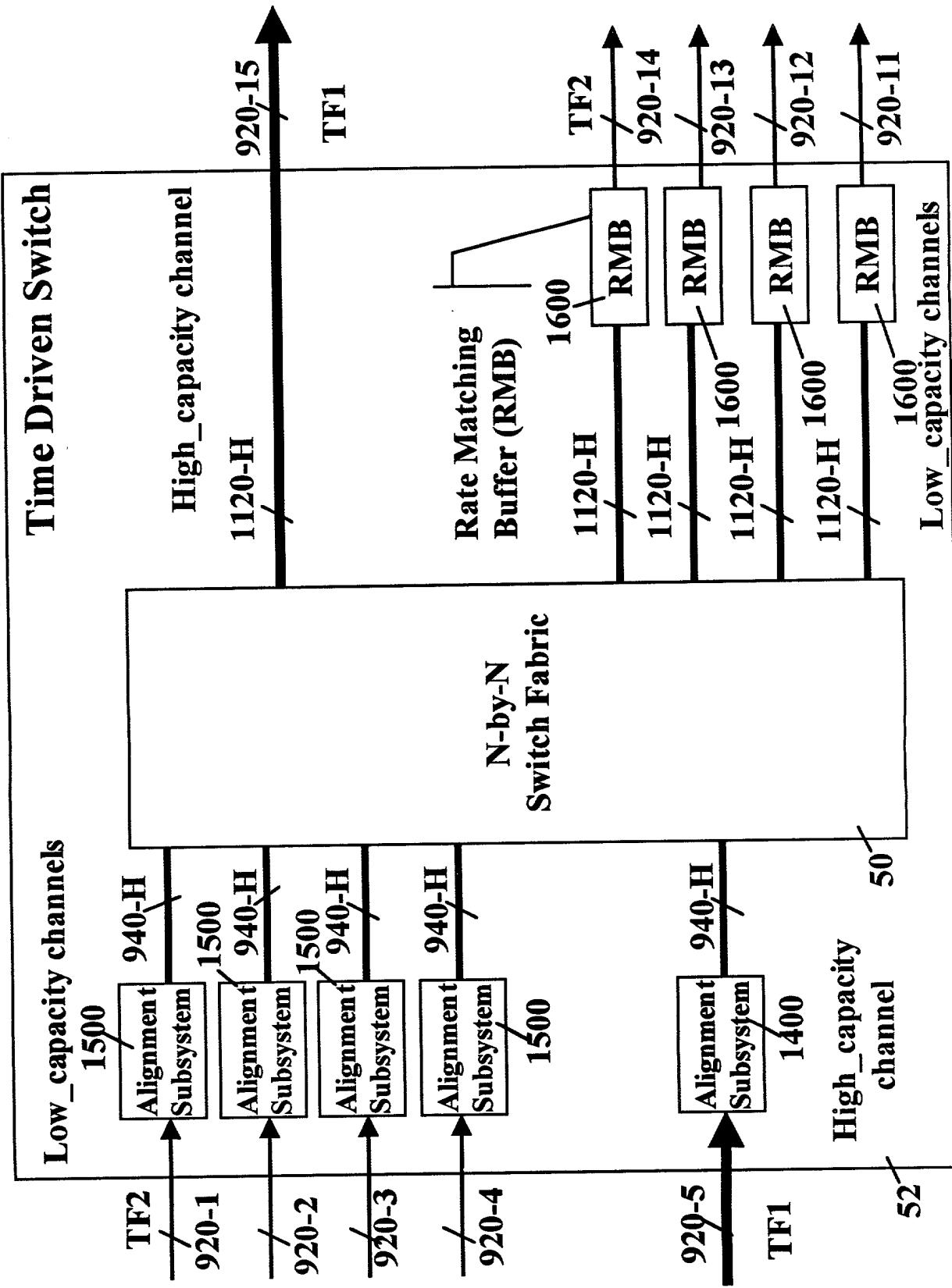
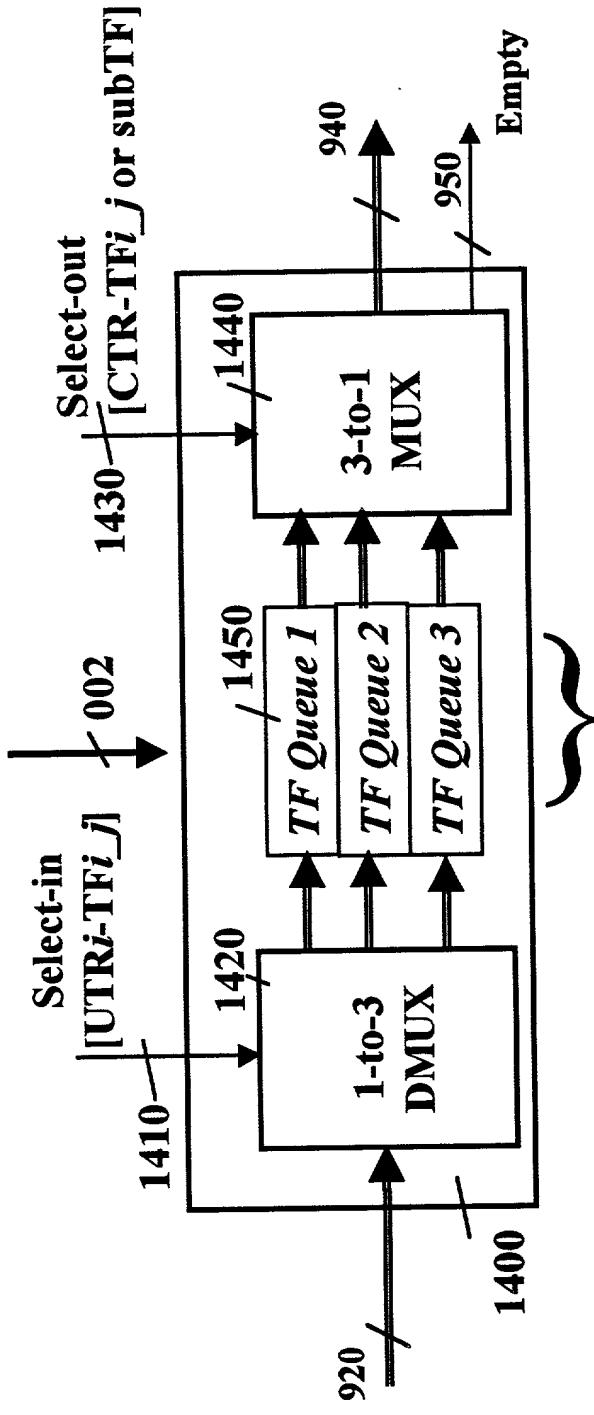


FIG. 18

TF_i_j: Time frame duration on channel *j* at Input Interface *i*.
UTR_i: UTR on link connected to Input Interface *i*
Common Time Reference - CTR/UTC

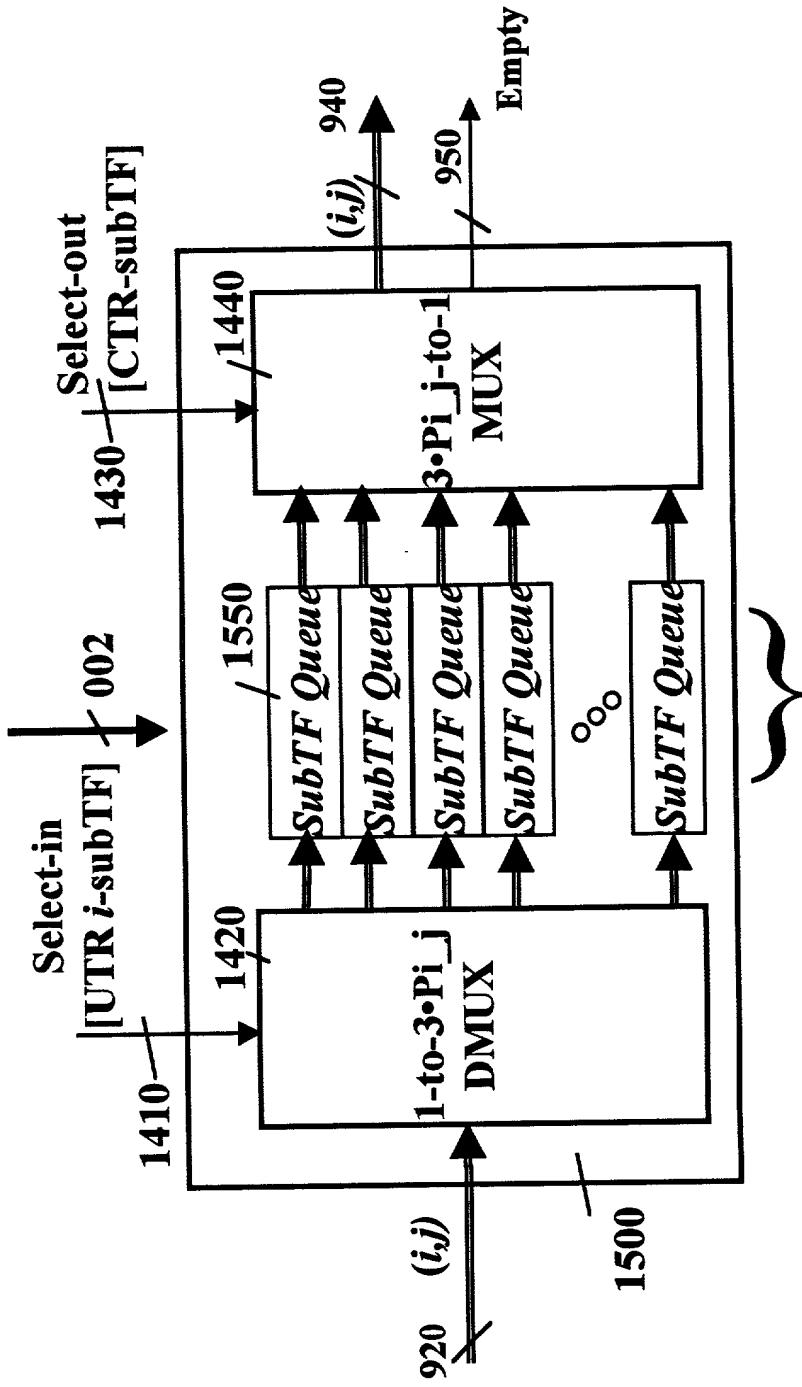


Alignment Subsystem for Channel *j* at Input Interface *i*
with a Plurality of Time Frame Queues

FIG. 19

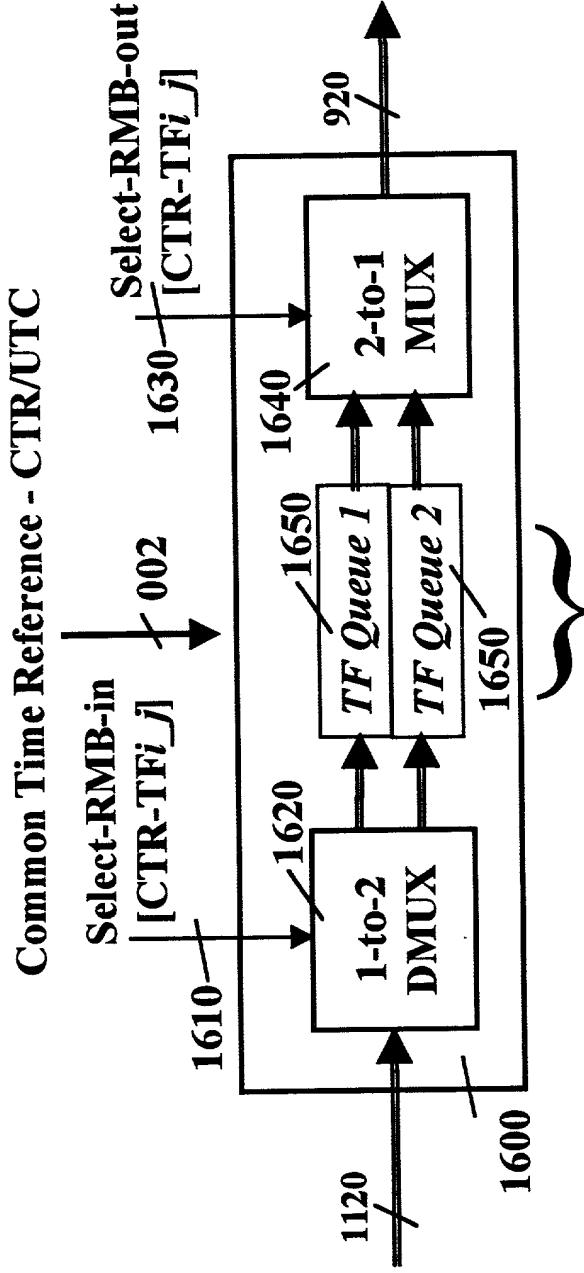
TF_i_j: Time frame duration on channel j at Input Interface i .
UTR i : UTR on link connected to Input Interface i
P_{i,j} = TF_{i,j}/subTF

Common Time Reference - CTR/UTC



Alignment Subsystem for high capacity Channel j at Input Interface i with a Plurality of Sub-Time Frame Queues

FIG. 18+2 TFi_j : Time frame duration on channel j at Input Interface i .
UTRi: UTR on link connected to Input Interface i



Rate Matching Buffer for Channel j at Output Interface i
with a Plurality of Time Frame Queues
 (Also single buffer with dual access memory with single phase
 switching and forwarding)

FIG. 21

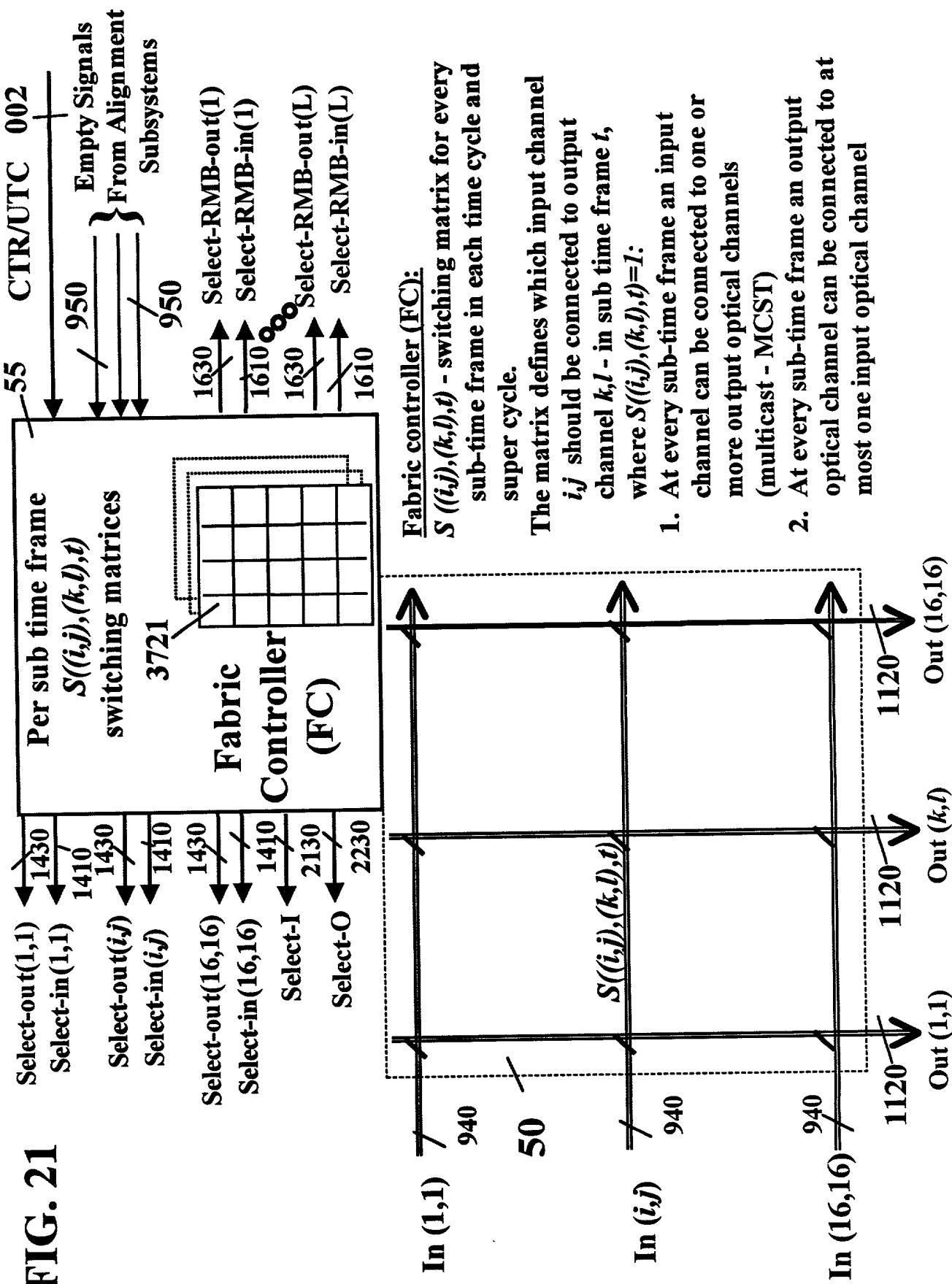


FIG. 22

N: number of input/output channels. E.g., N=256
M • High_capacity = N_high • High_capacity + N_low • Low_capacity
M < N

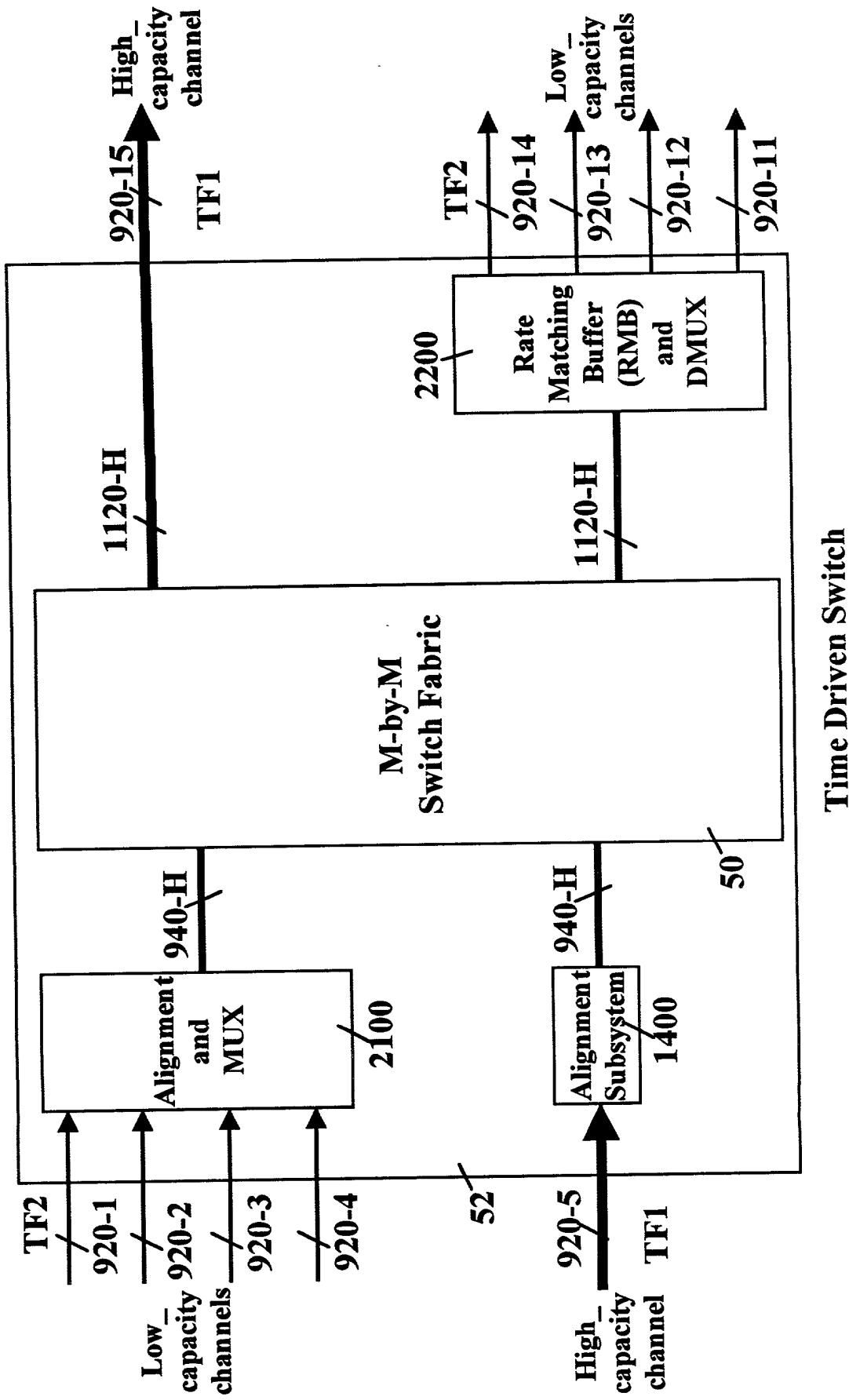


FIG. 23

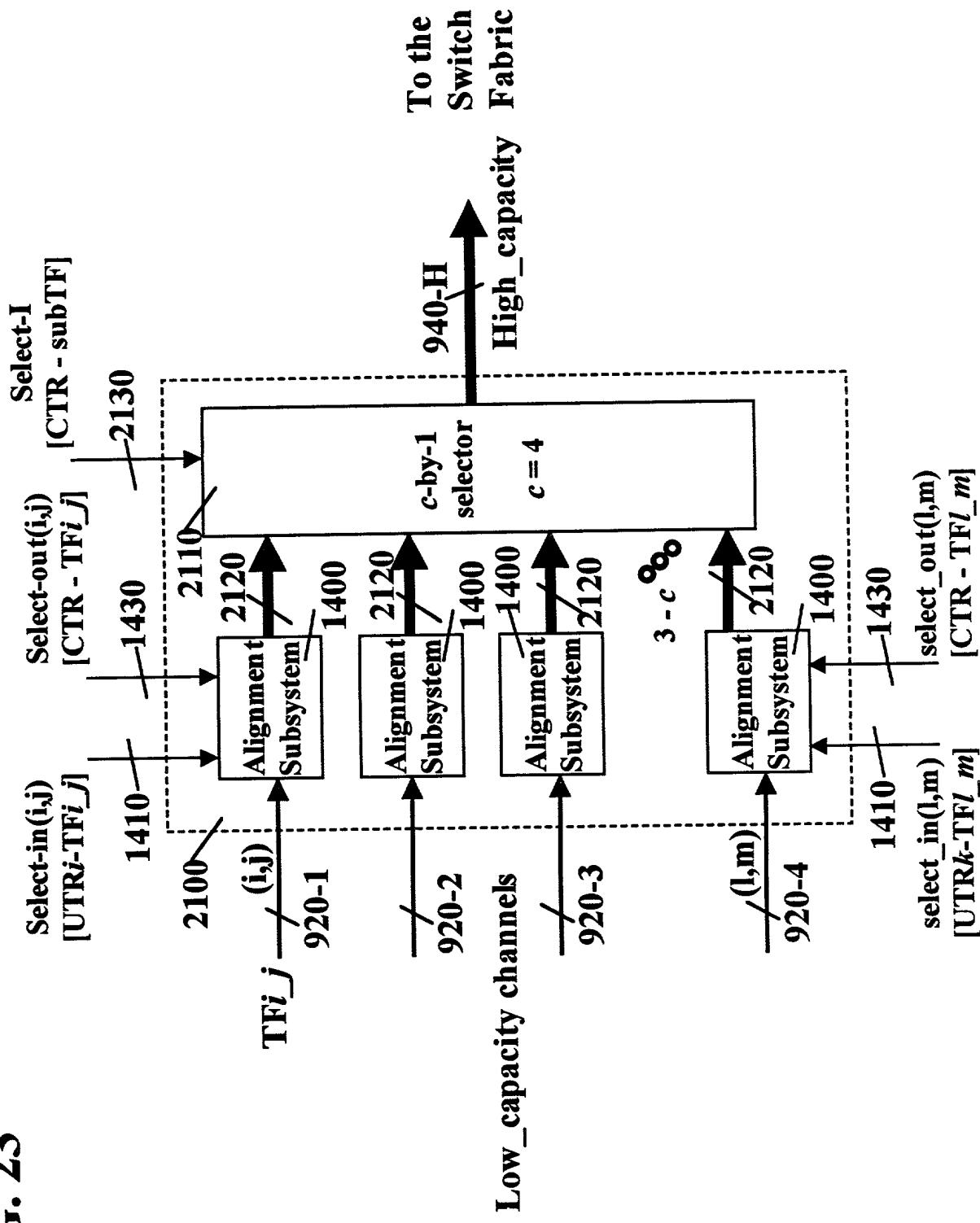


FIG. 24

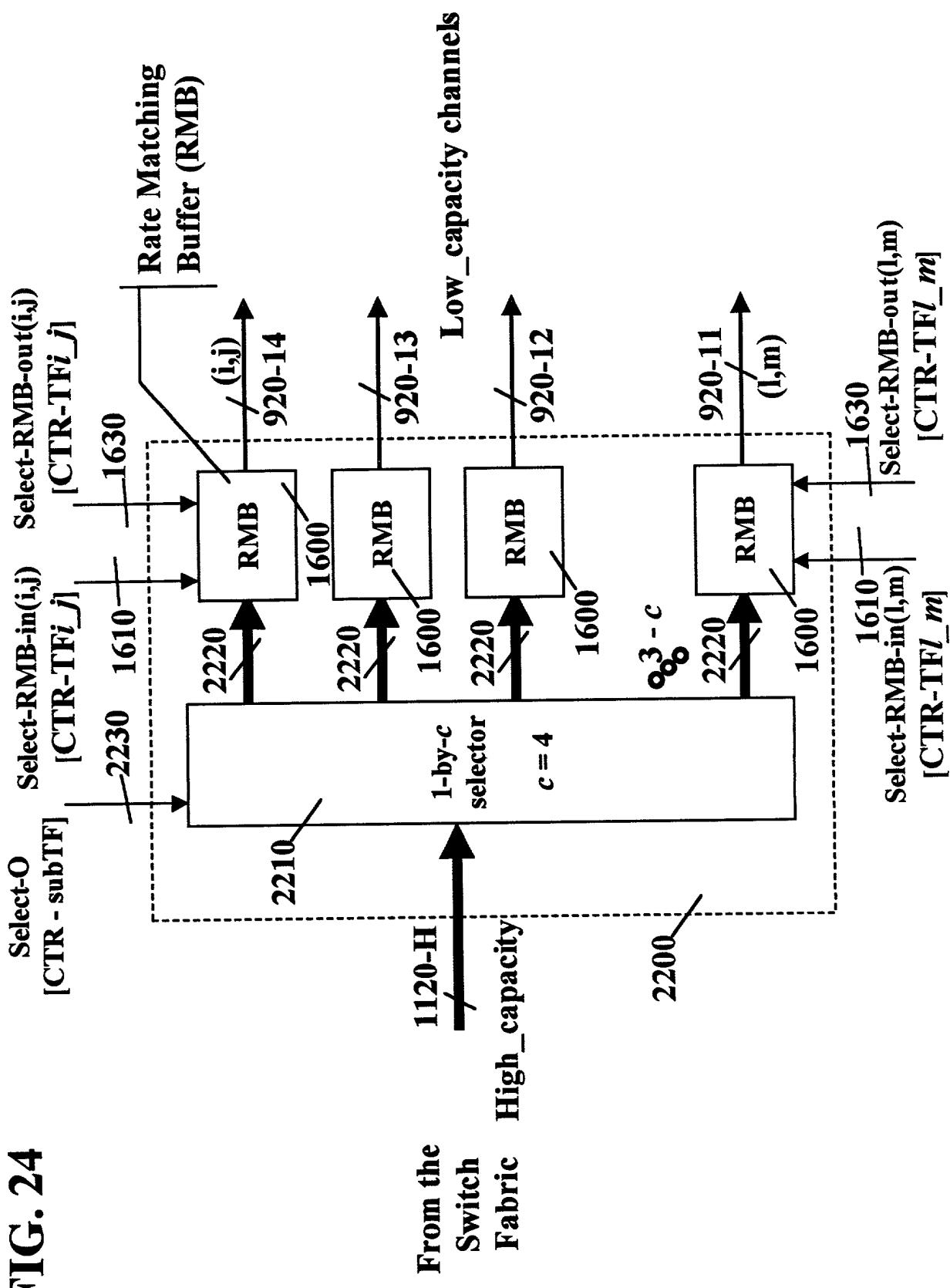


FIG. 25

N: number of input/output channels. E.g., N=256
 $L \bullet Low_capacity = N_high \bullet High_capacity + N_low \bullet Low_capacity$
 $L > N$

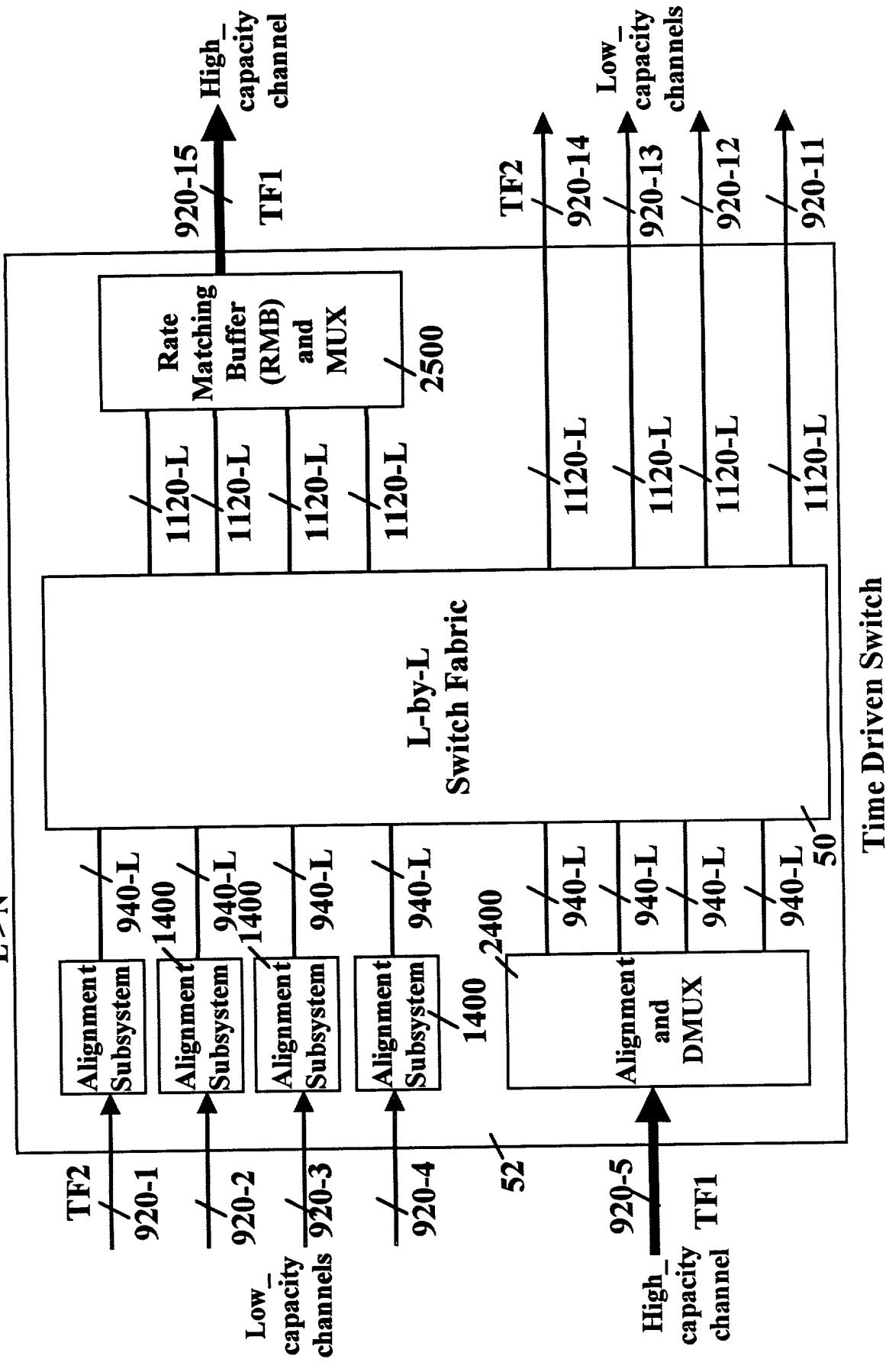


FIG. 26

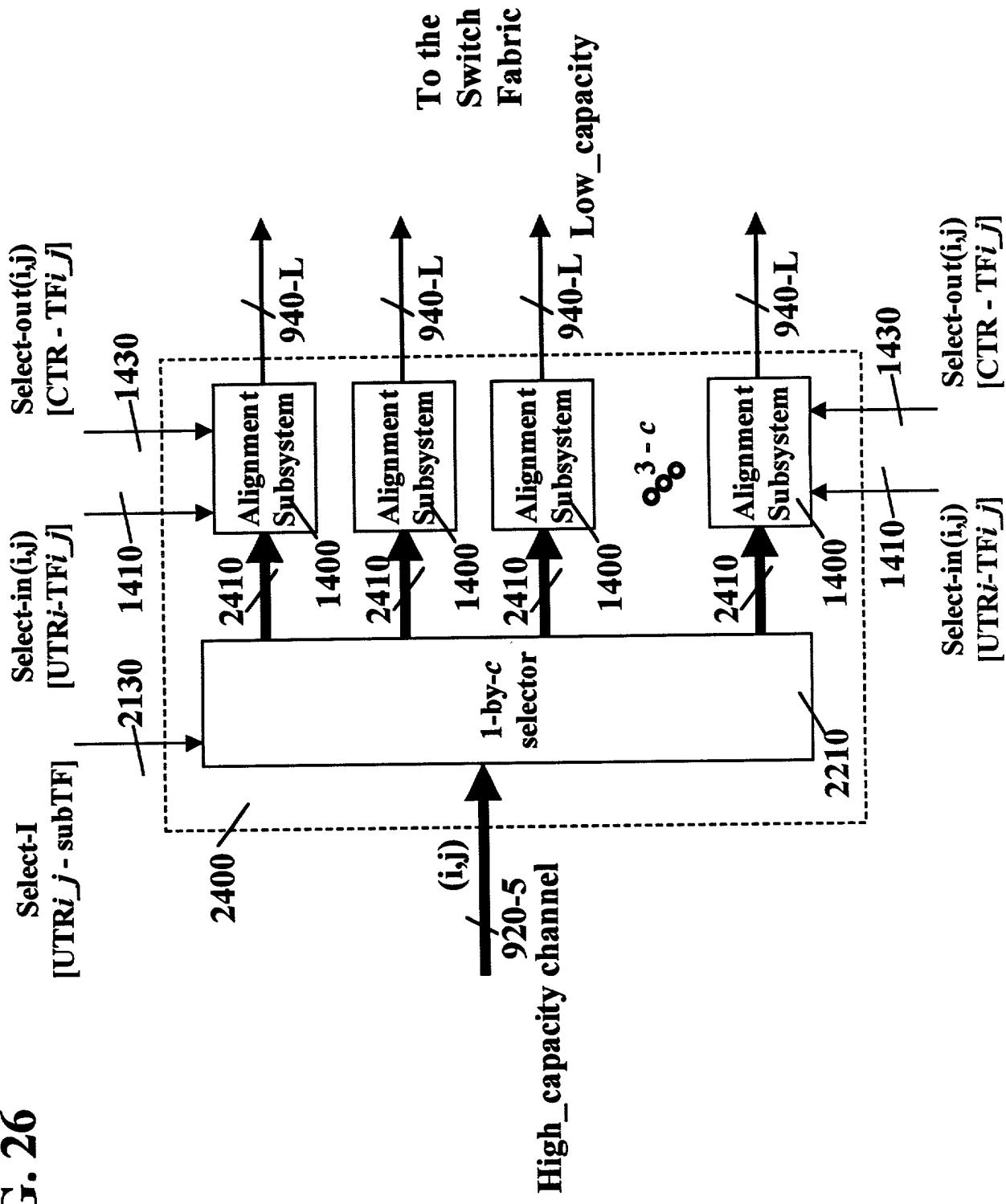


FIG. 27

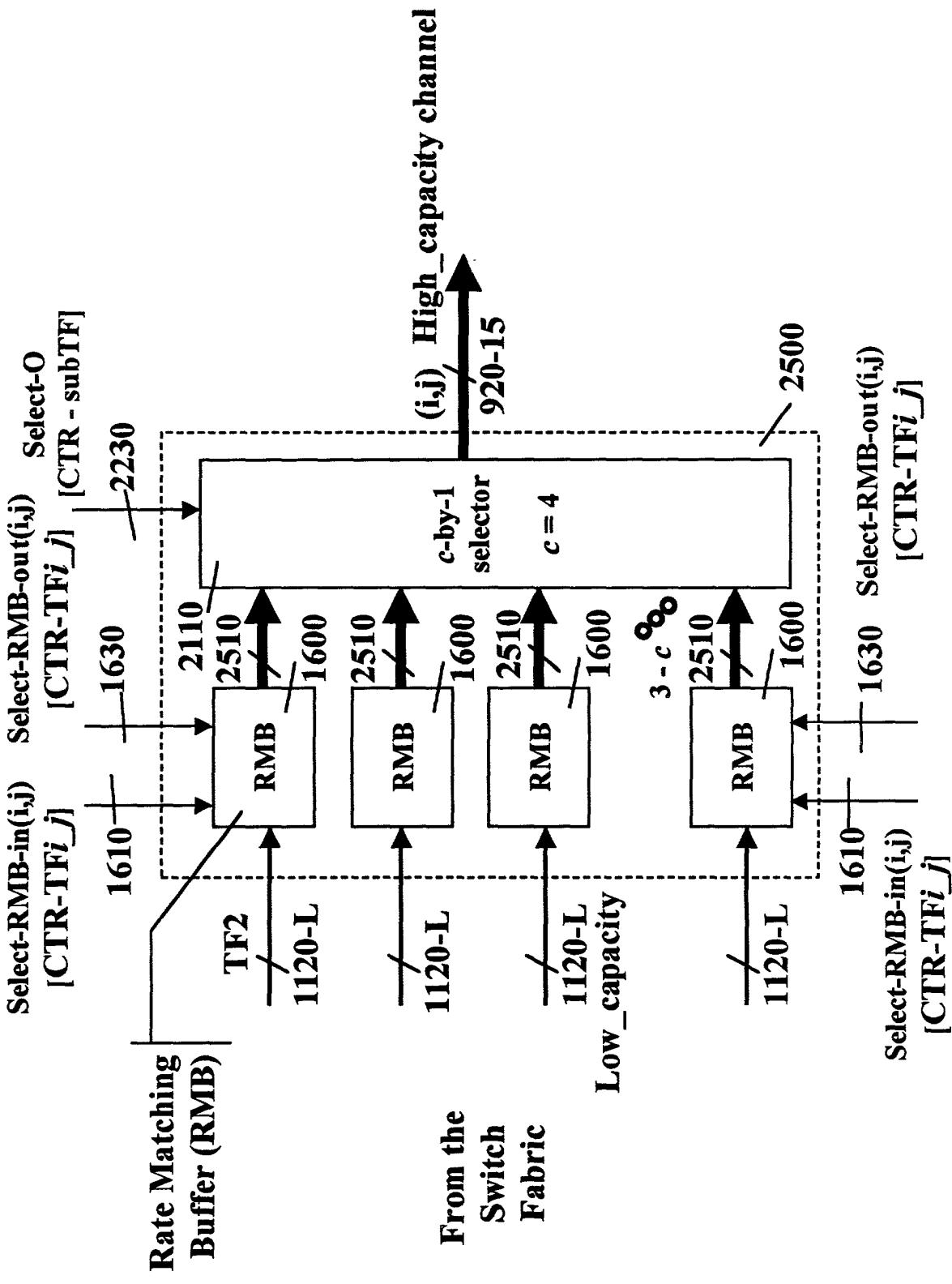


FIG. 28

N: number of input/output channels. E.g., N=256
L • Low_capacity = N • High_capacity
L = c • N > N

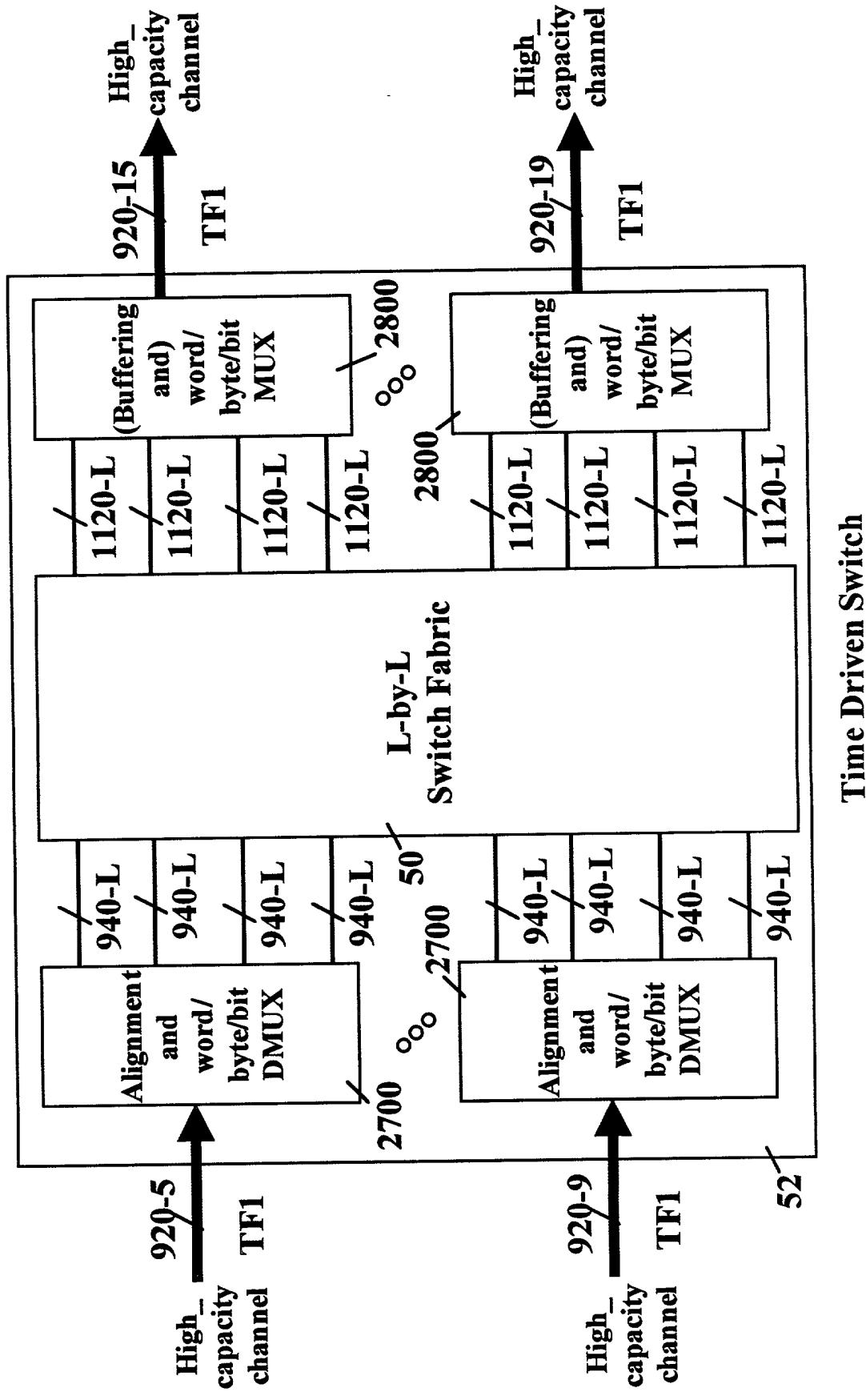


FIG. 29

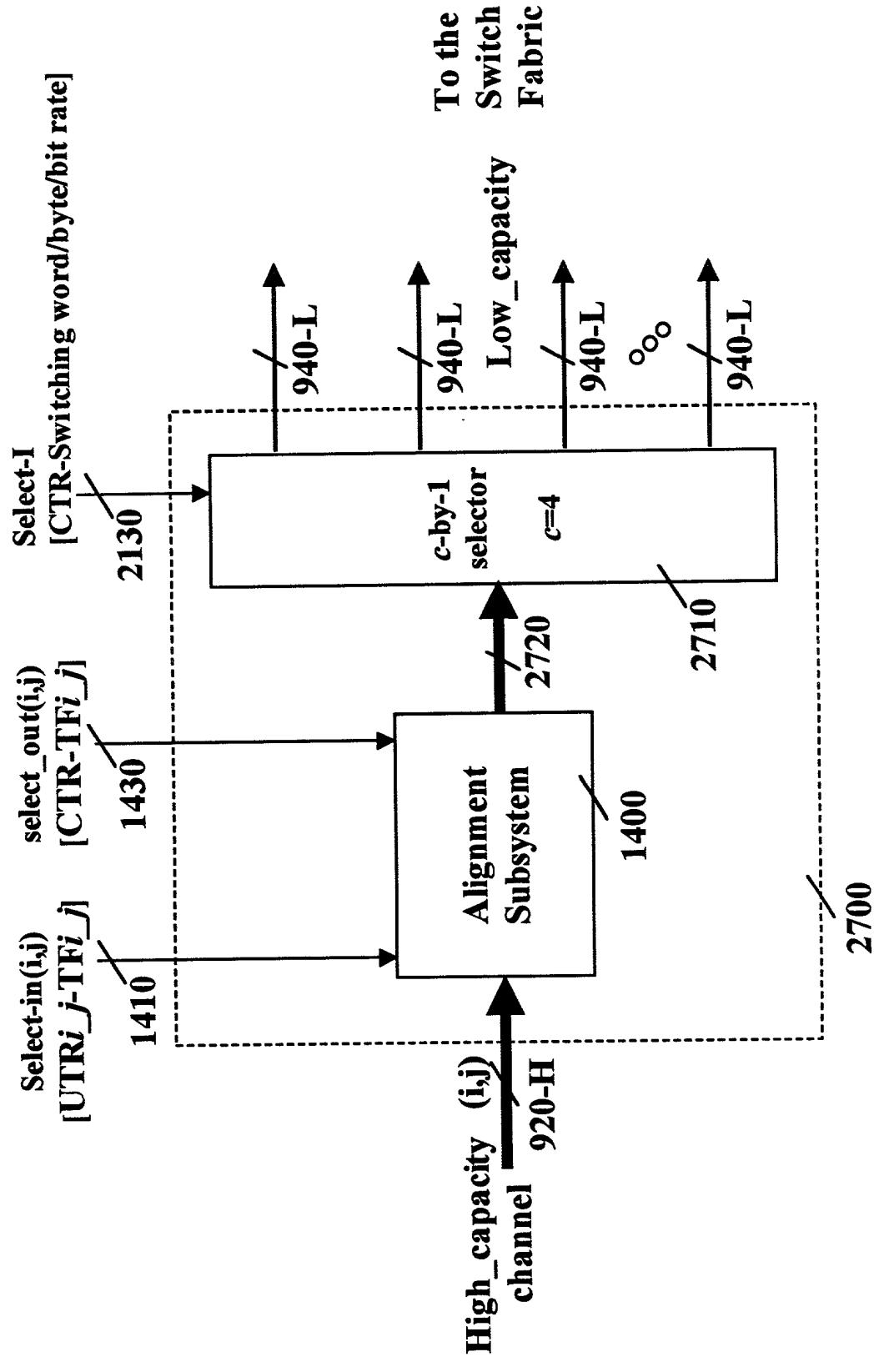


FIG. 30

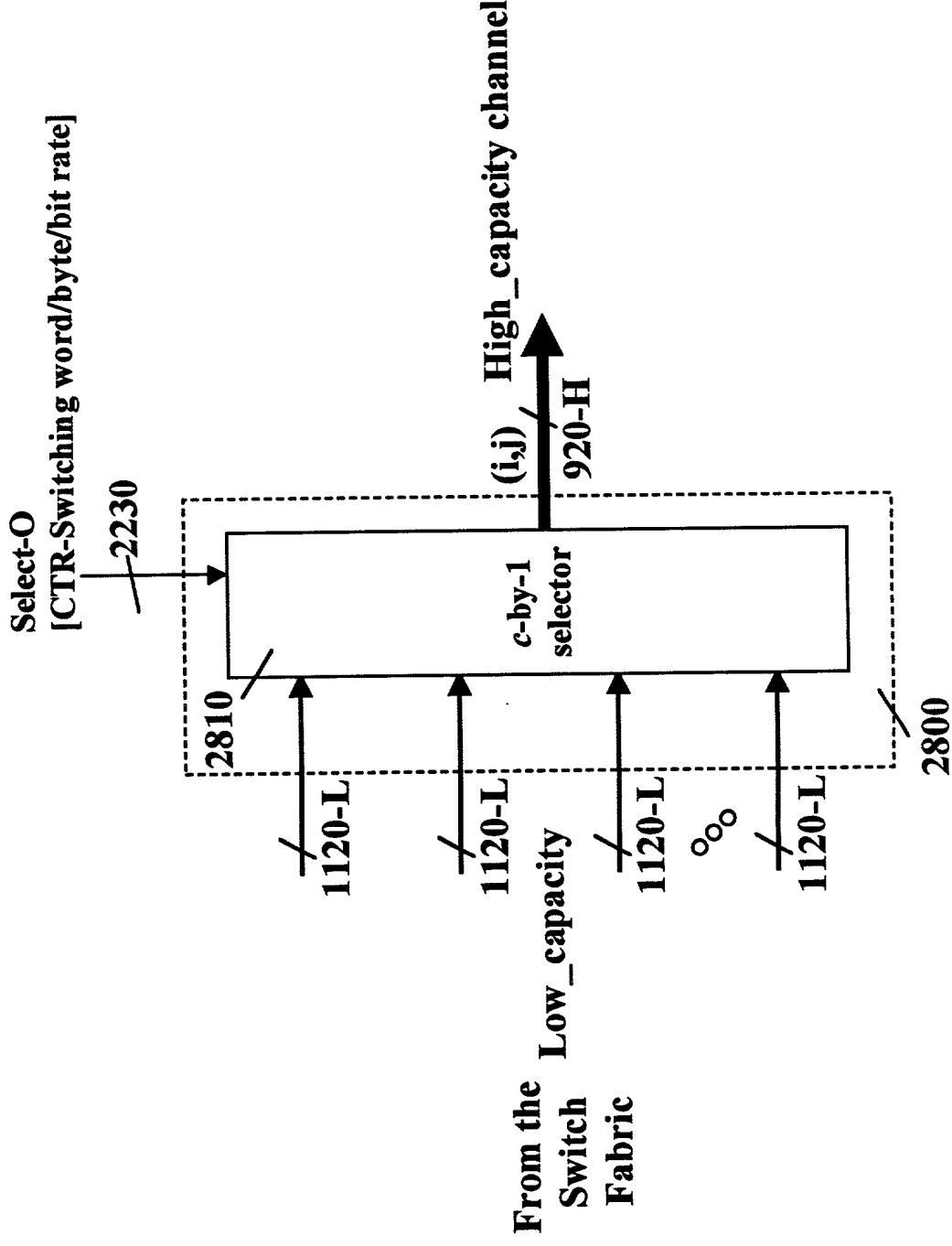


FIG. 31

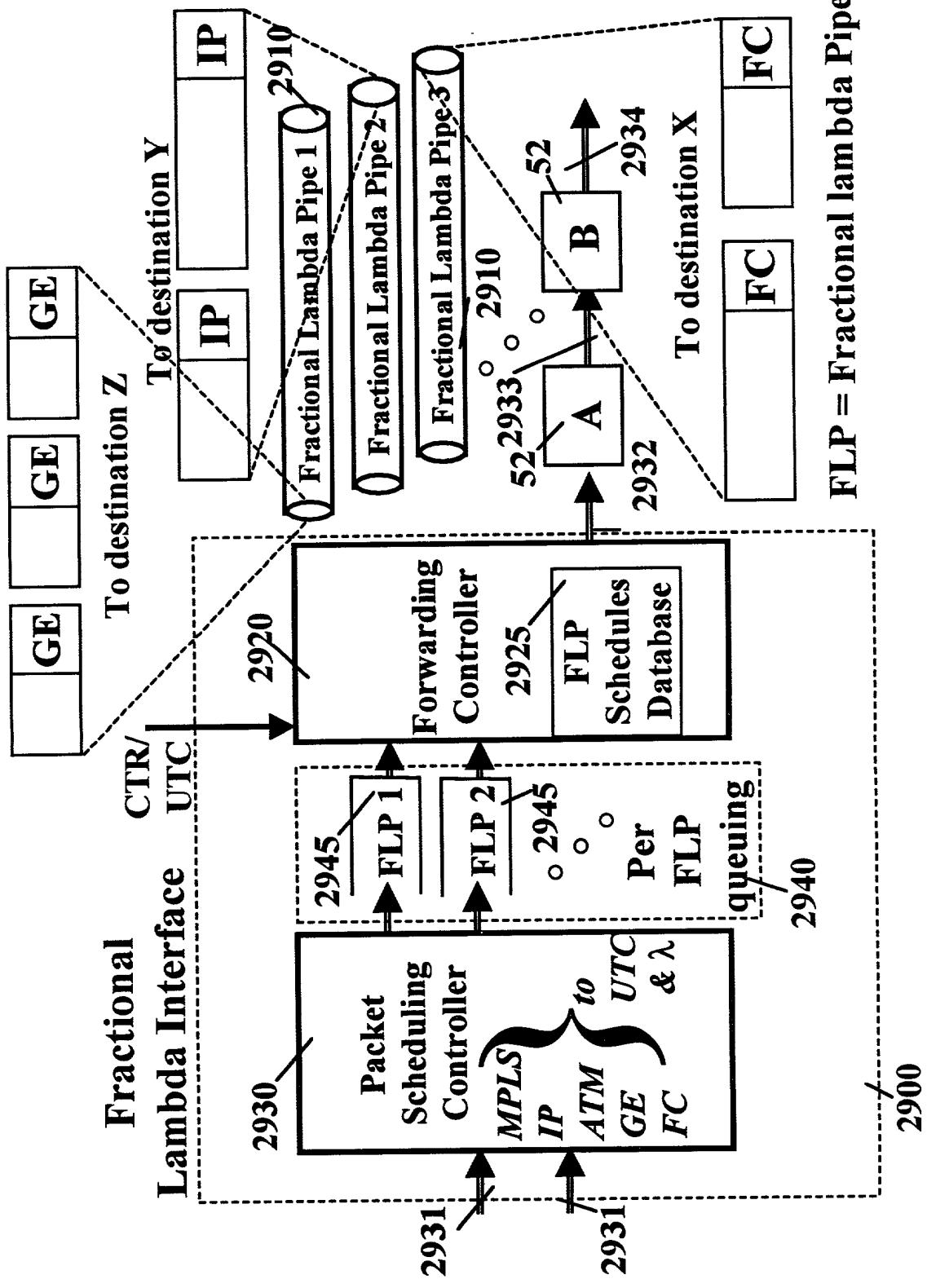


FIG. 32

Channel Capacity	STS- 1	TF Duration	TF Size	STS-1s	TFs/s
51.84	250	1620	1512	2	4000
	500	3240	3024	4	2000
	1000	6480	6048	8	1000
	125	2430	2268	3	8000
155.52	250	4860	4536	6	4000
	500	9720	9072	12	2000
	62.5	4860	4536	6	16000
	125	9720	9072	12	8000
622.08	250	19440	18144	24	4000
	62.5	19440	18144	24	16000
	31.25	9720	9072	12	32000
	15.625	4860	4536	6	64000
2488.32	7.8125	9720	9072	12	128000
	15.625	19440	18144	24	64000
	125	15625	15625	19.3	8000
	100	12500	12500	15.4	10000
9953.28	80	10000	10000	12.3	12500
	15.625	19531.25	19531.25	24.1	64000
	12.5	15625	15625	19.3	80000
	10	12500	12500	15.4	100000
<hr/>					

FIG. 33

Ch Capacity	TF Dur.	TF Size	GE	TFs	TFs/s
1000 GE	80	10000	1.0	12500	
51.84 STS- 1	250	1512	0.15	4000	
	500	3024	0.30	2000	
155.5 STS- 3	1000	6048	0.60	1000	
	125	2268	0.23	8000	
	250	4536	0.45	4000	
622.1 STS- 12	500	9072	0.91	2000	
	62.5	4536	0.45	16000	
	125	9072	0.91	8000	
2488 STS- 48	250	18144	1.81	4000	
	62.5	18144	1.81	16000	
	31.25	9072	0.91	32000	
9953 STS- 192	15.625	4536	0.45	64000	
	7.8125	9072	0.91	128000	
	15.625	18144	1.81	64000	
10000 10GE	8	10000	1.00	125000	
	16	20000	2.00	62500	

FIG. 34

Ch Capacity	GE	TF Dur.	TF Size	GE TFs	TFs/s
1000	GE	62.5	7812.5	1.0	16000
51.84	STS- 1	250	1512	0.19	4000
		500	3024	0.39	2000
155.52	STS- 3	1000	6048	0.77	1000
		125	2268	0.29	8000
622.08	STS- 12	250	4536	0.58	4000
		500	9072	1.16	2000
2488.32	STS- 48	62.5	4536	0.58	16000
		125	9072	1.16	2000
9953.28	STS- 192	250	18144	2.32	4000
		31.25	9072	1.16	32000
10000	10GE	62.5	18144	2.32	16000
		15.625	4536	0.58	64000

FIG. 35

TF Alignment of UTR(j) to UTC - with three input queues - principle of operation:

The same queue is not used simultaneously for:

1. Receiving data packets from the serial link, and
2. Forwarding data packets to the switch

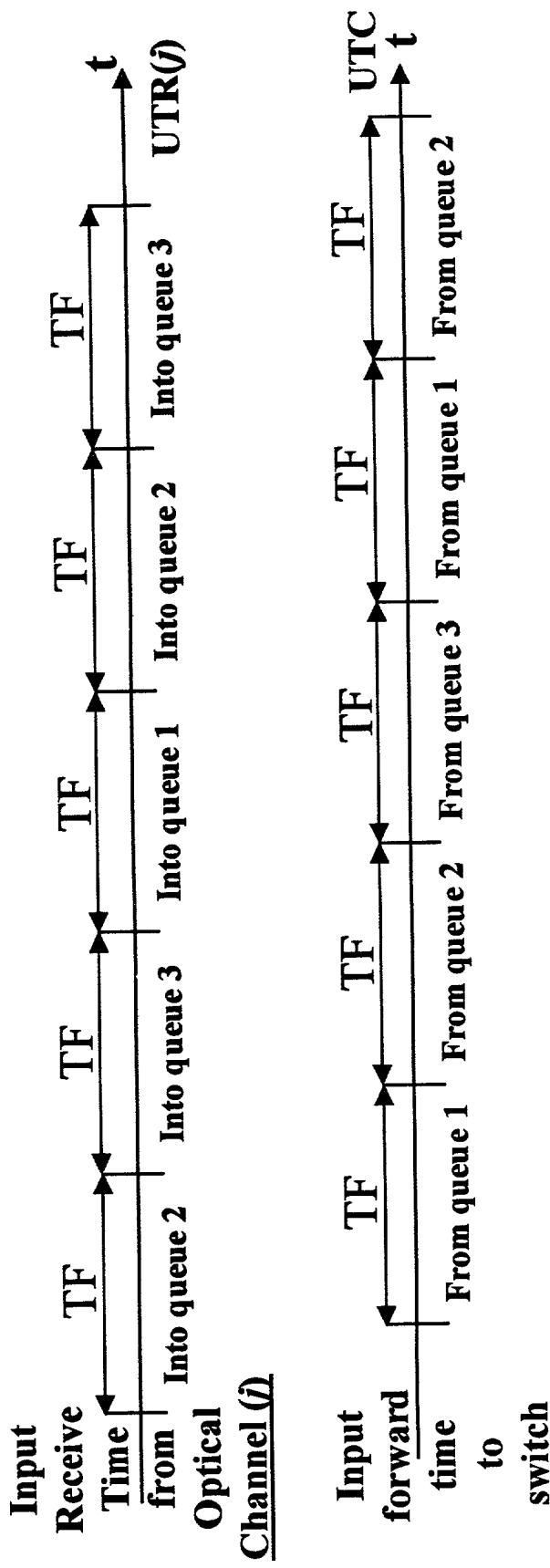


FIG. 36

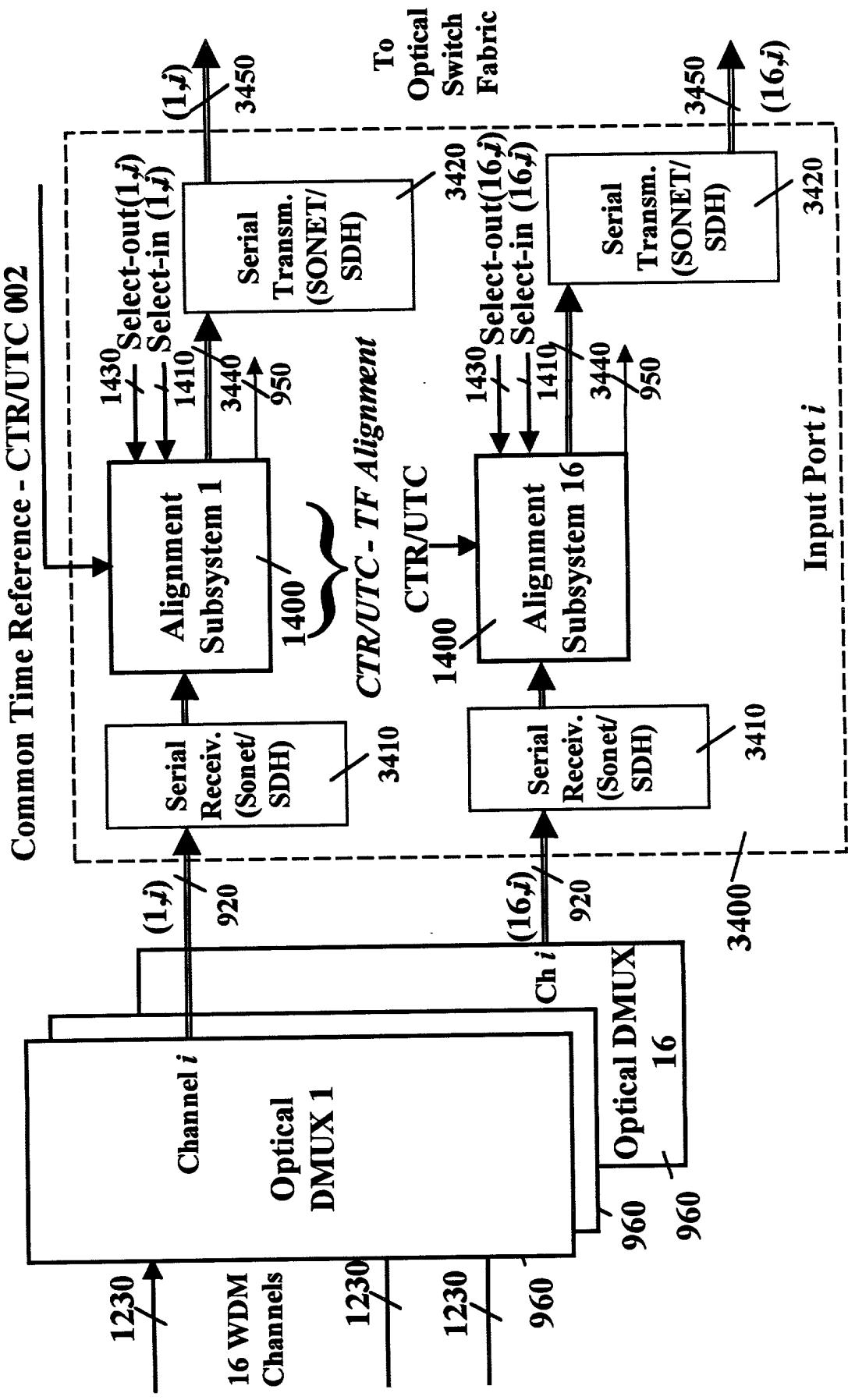


FIG. 37

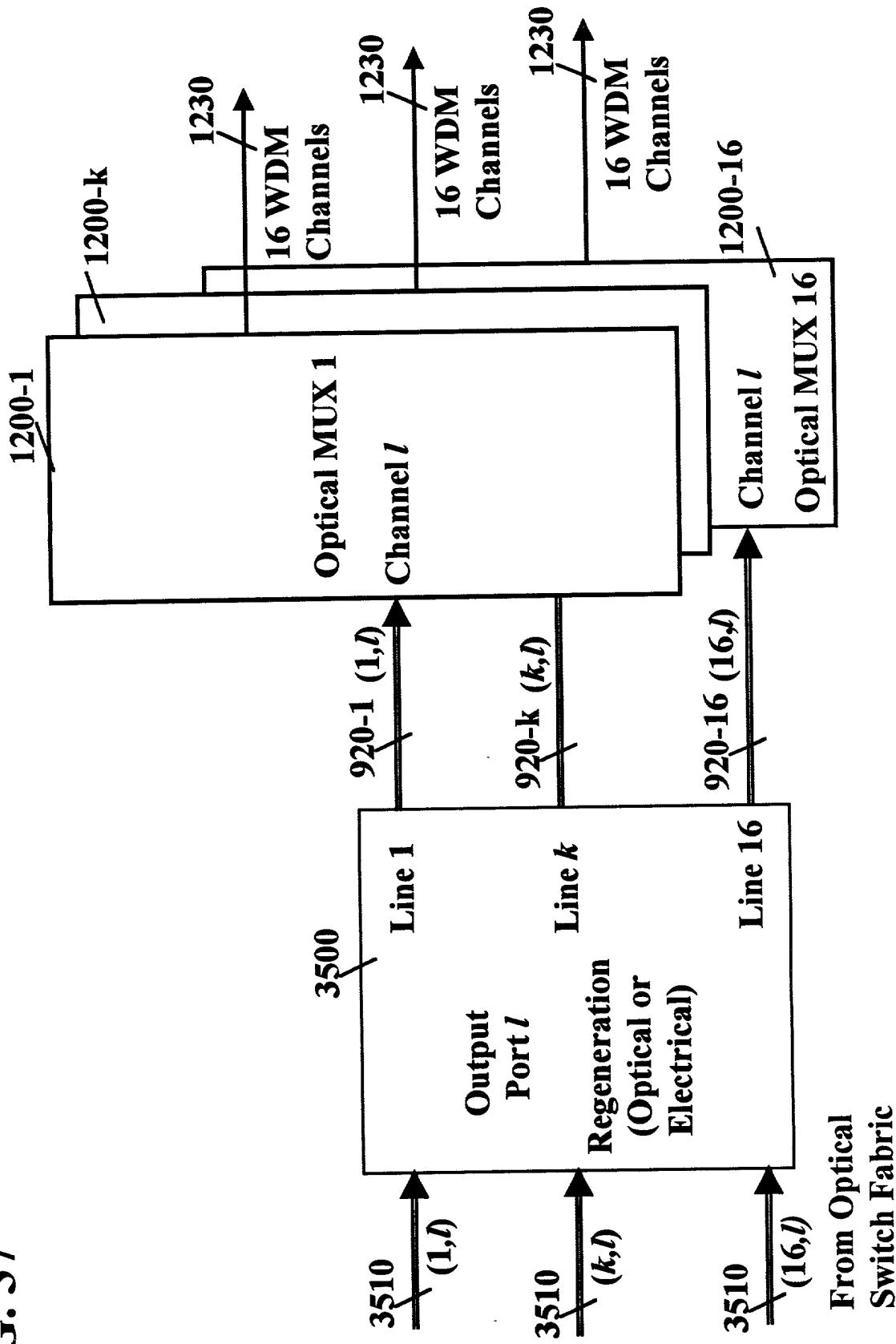


FIG. 38

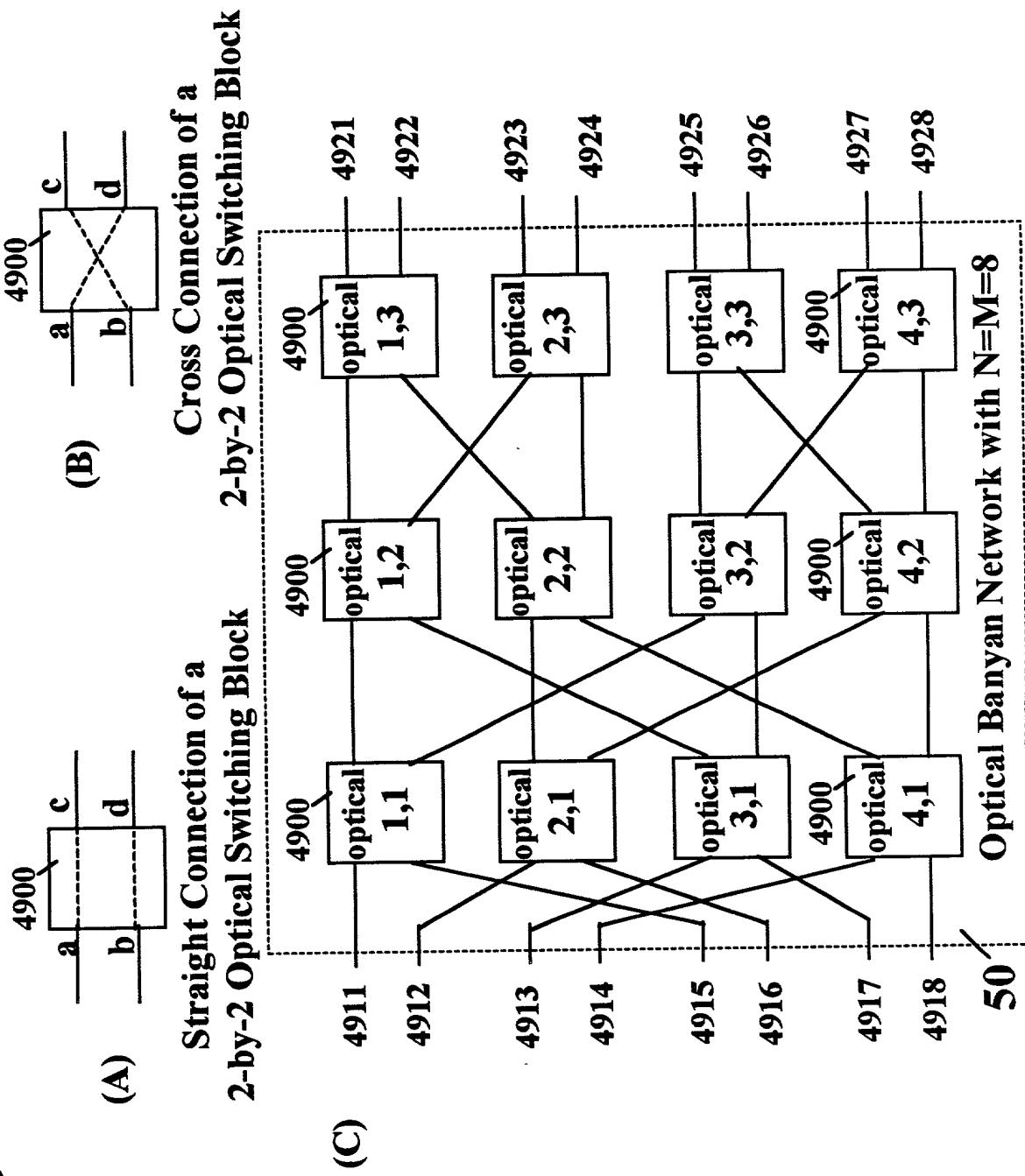


FIG. 39

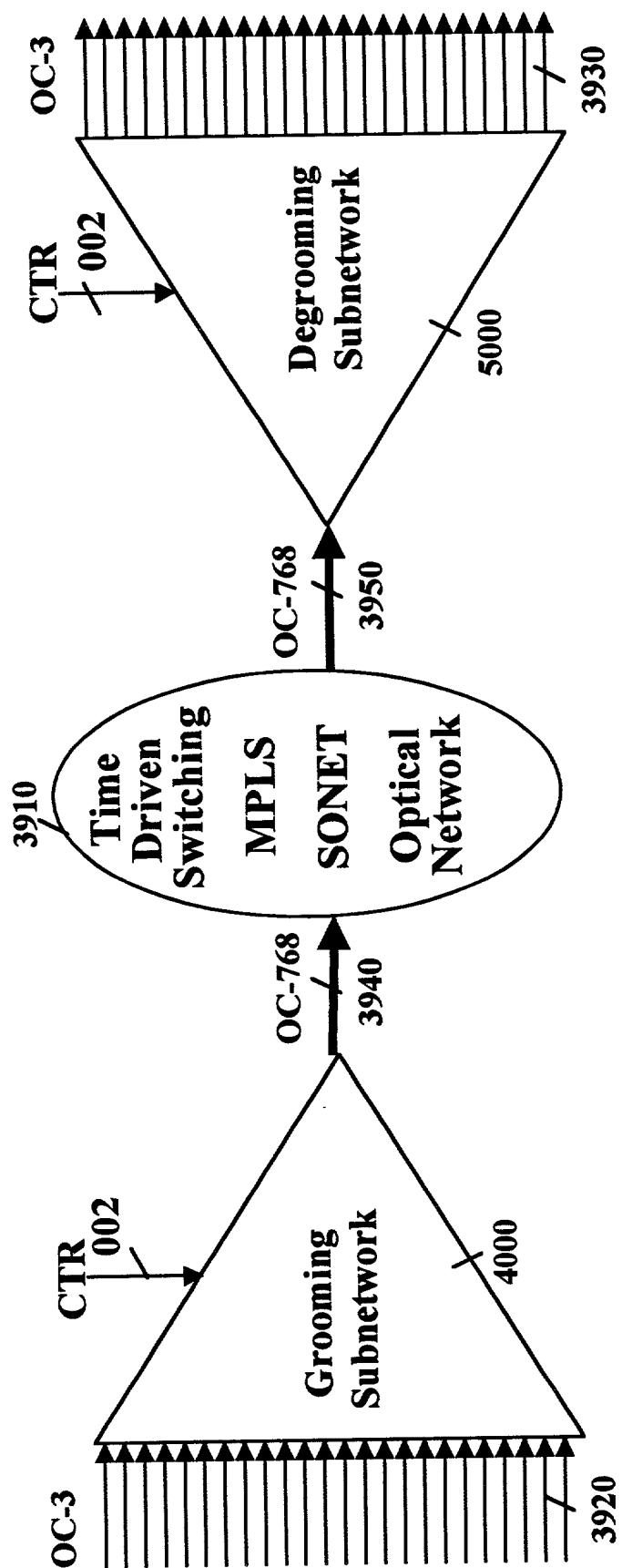


FIG. 40

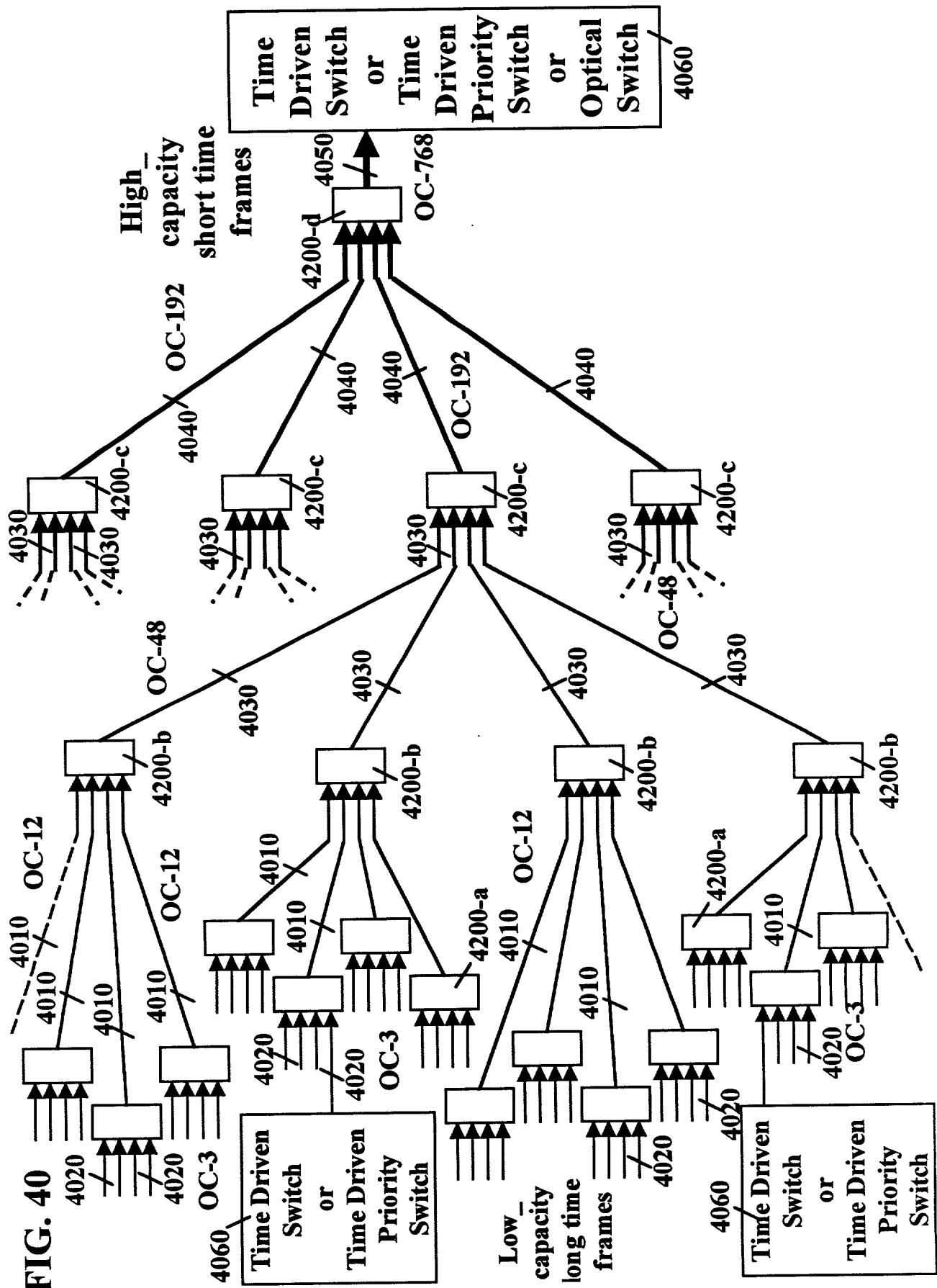


FIG. 41

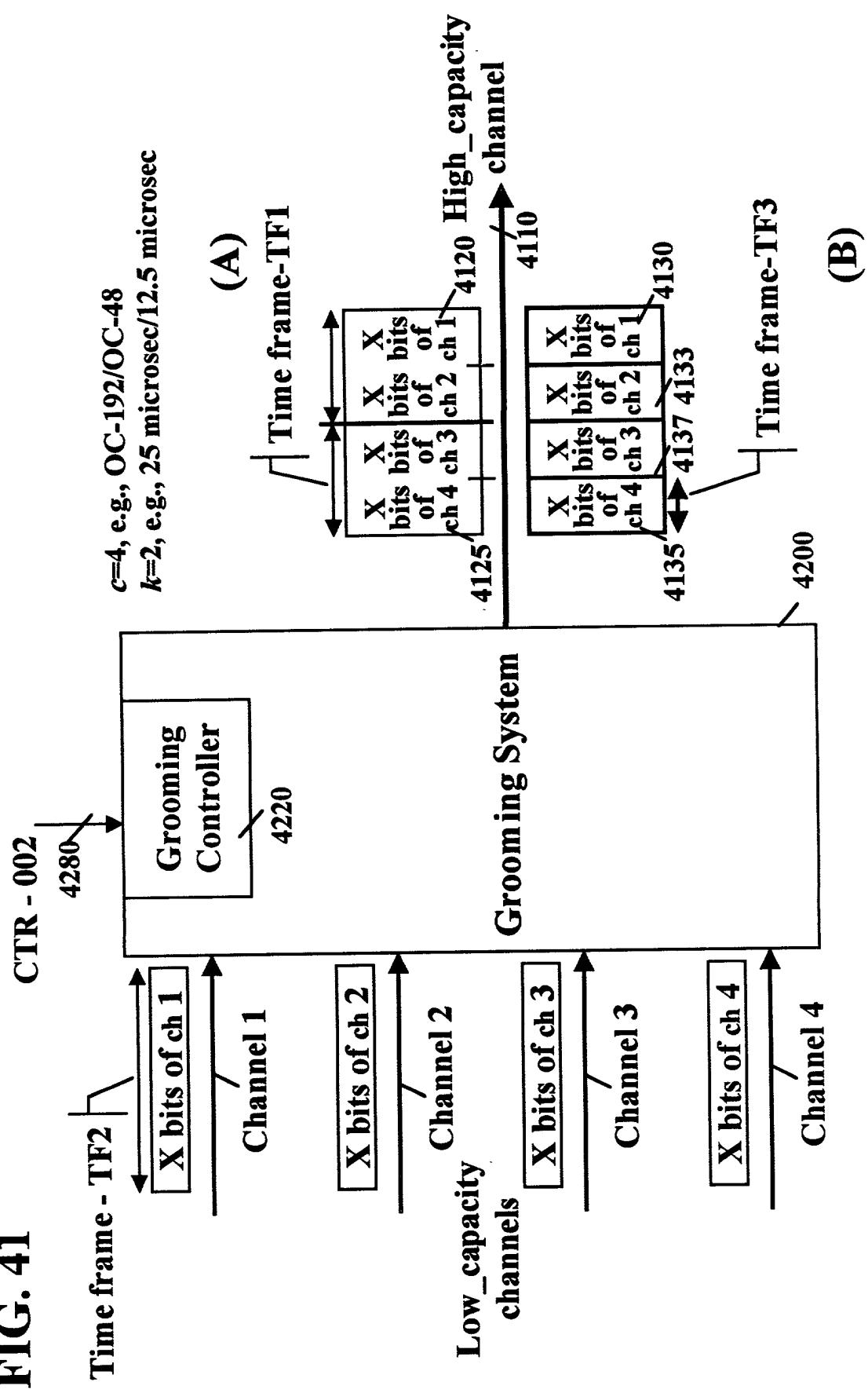


FIG. 42

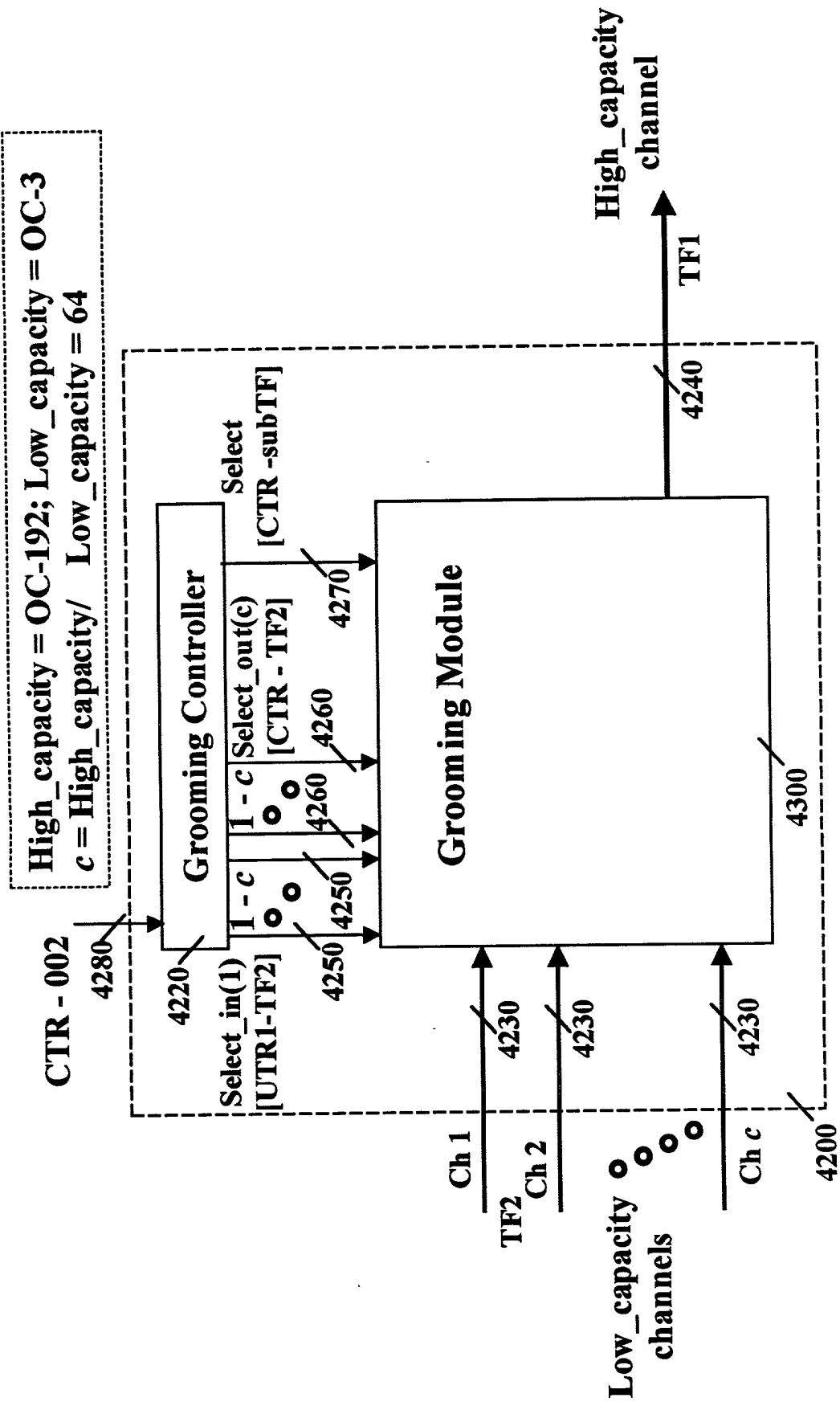


FIG. 43

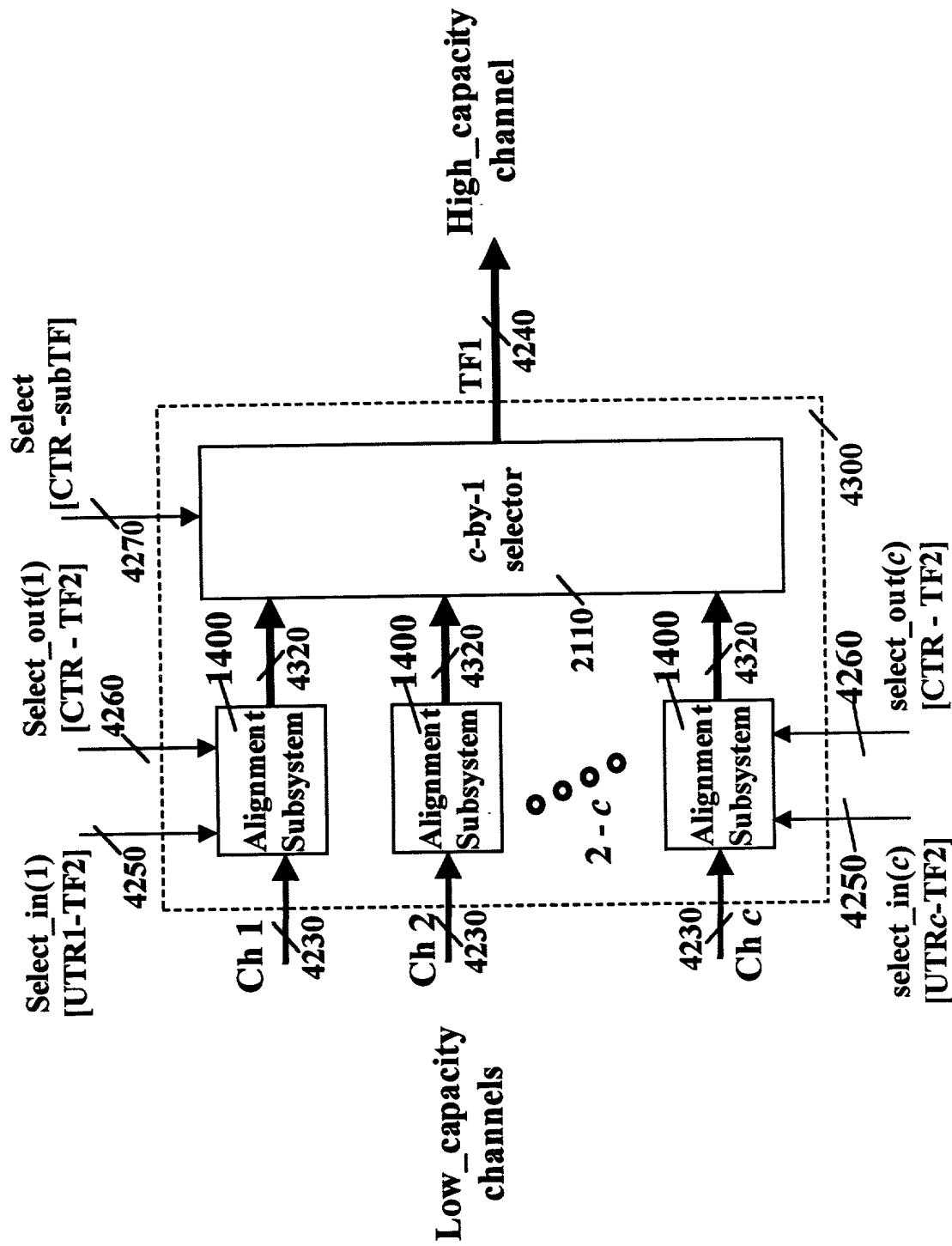


FIG. 44 • $CC1_length \cdot TF1 = CC2_length \cdot TF2 = CC3_length \cdot TF2$

- $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1 = k \cdot TF1$, where the common cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.

For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

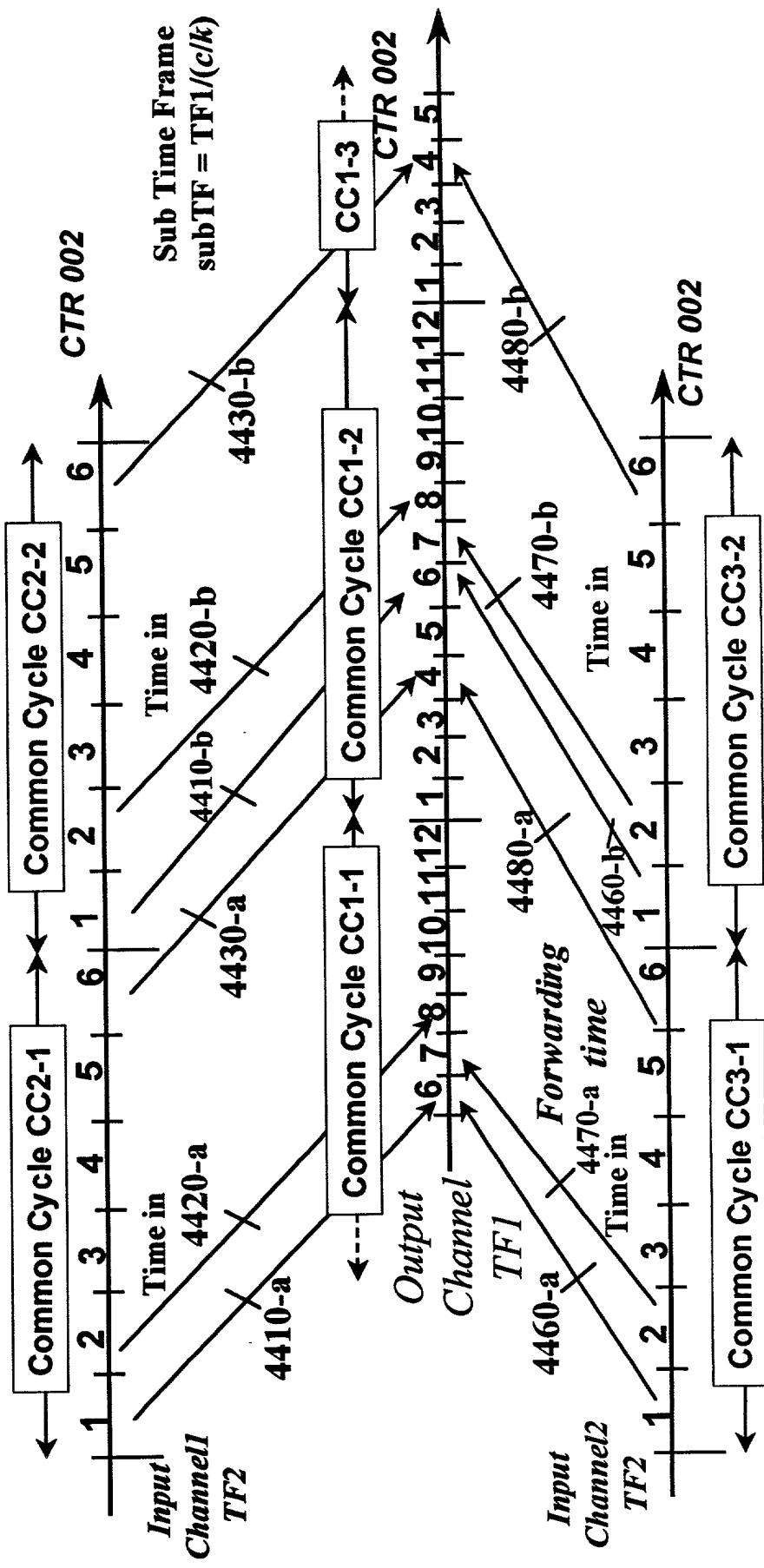


FIG. 45

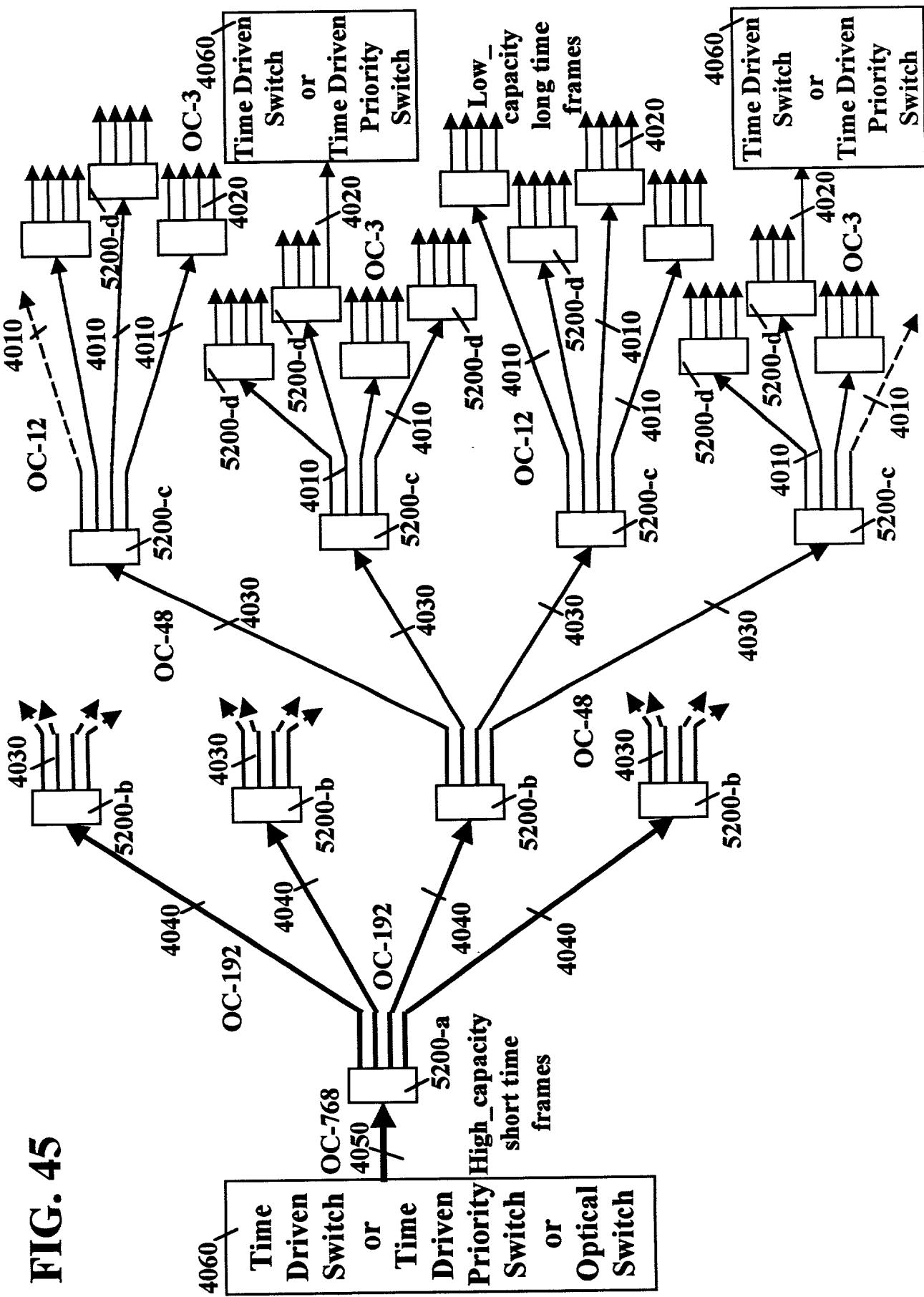


FIG. 46

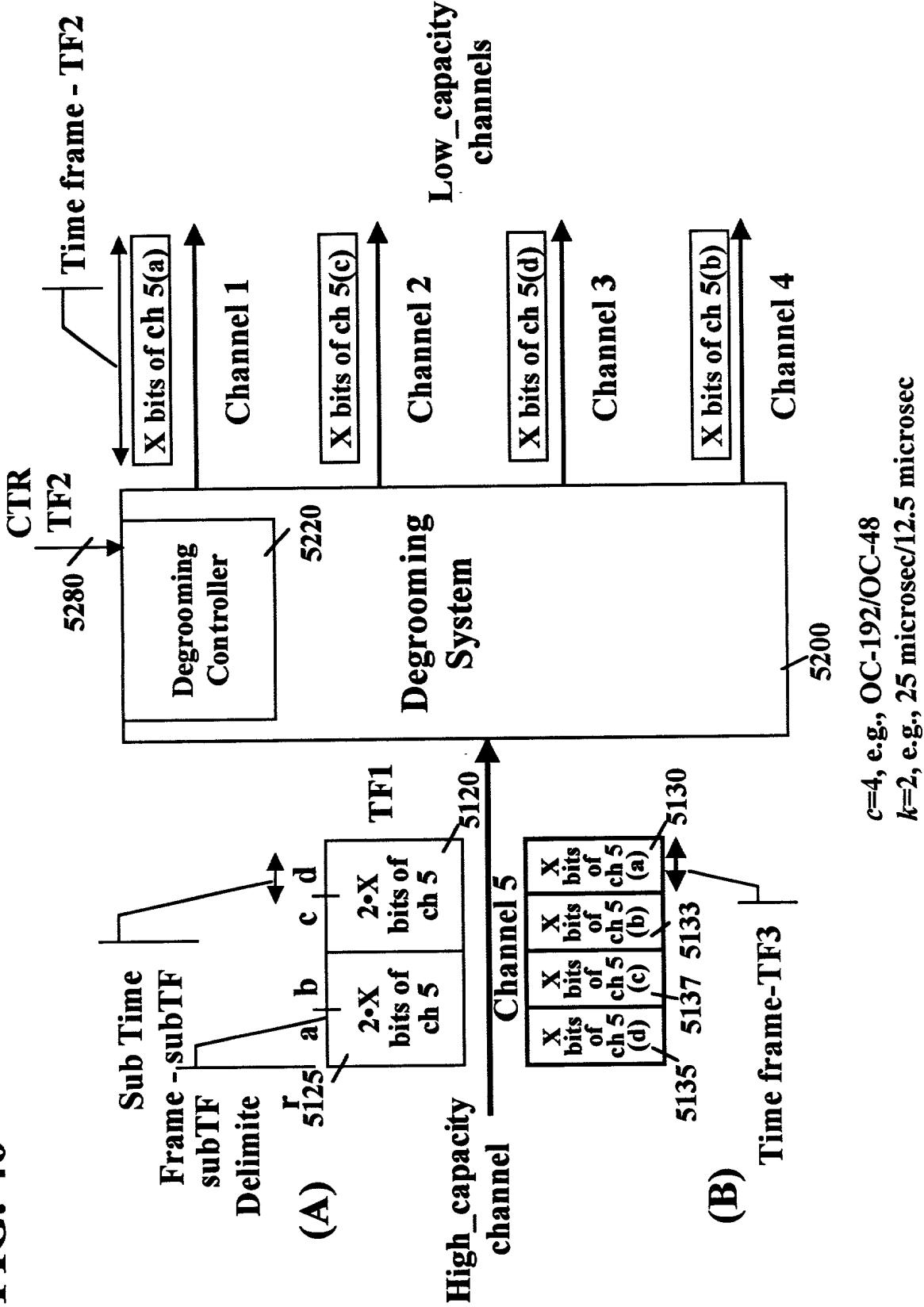


FIG. 47

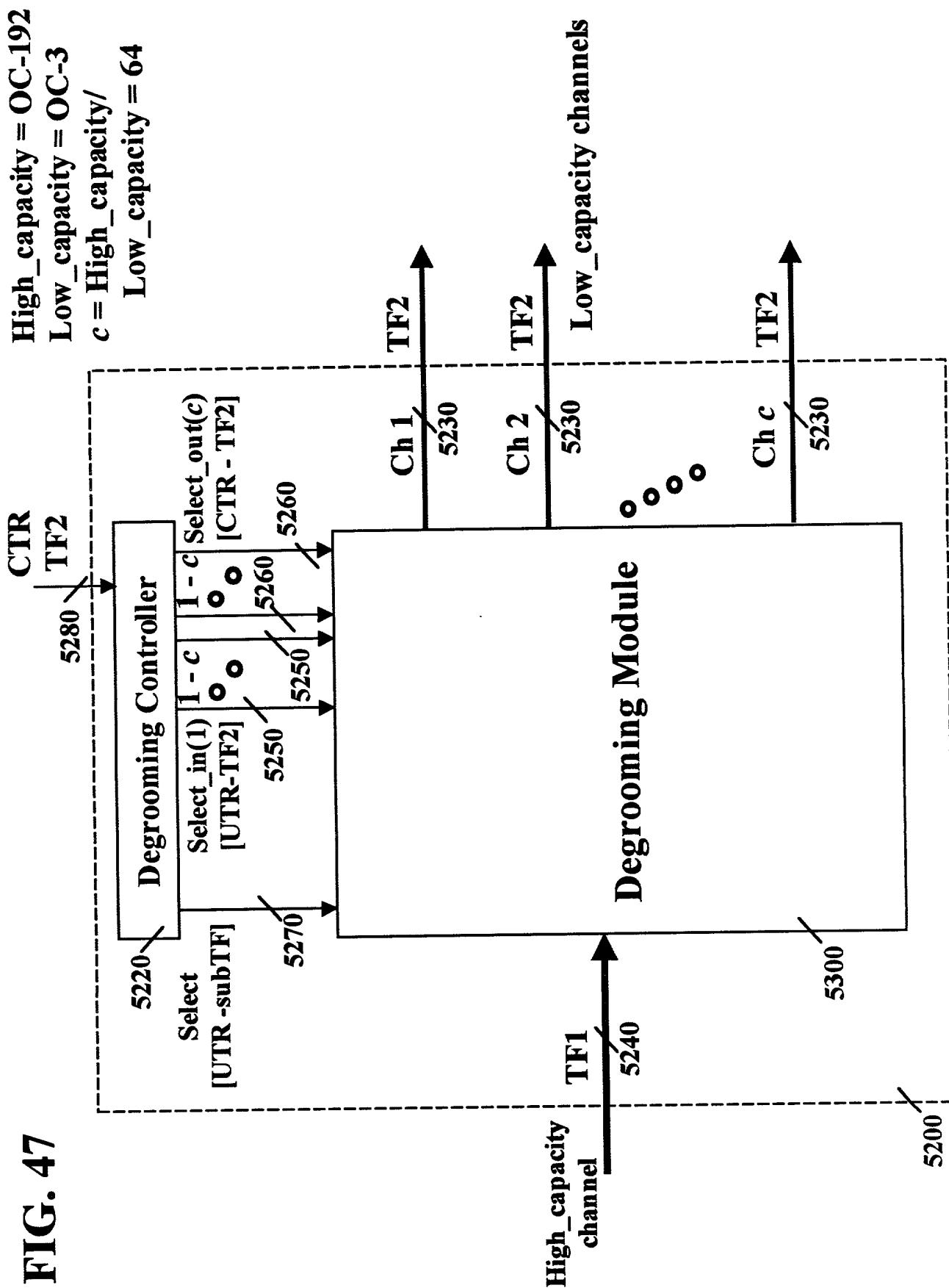


FIG. 48

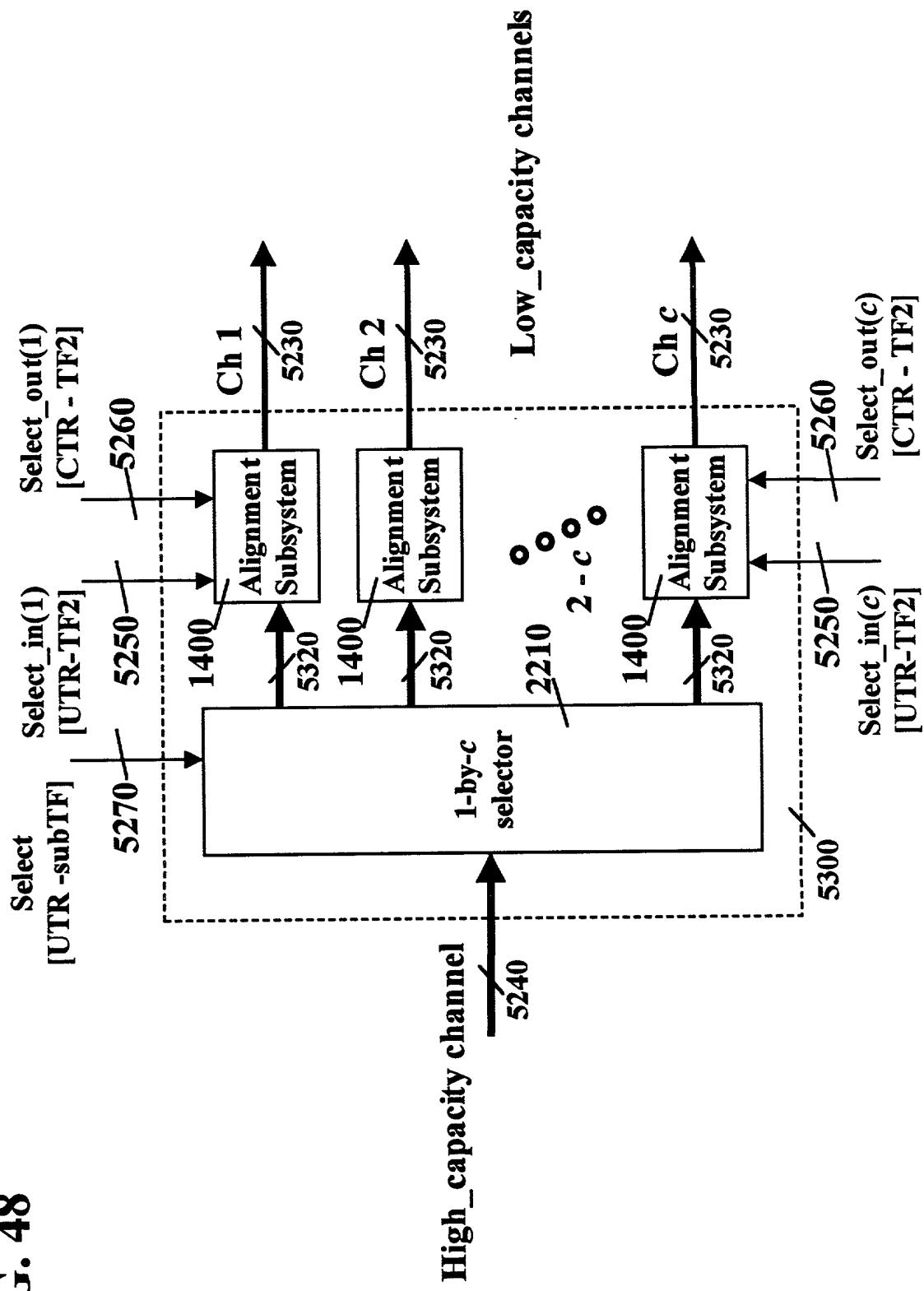


FIG. 49

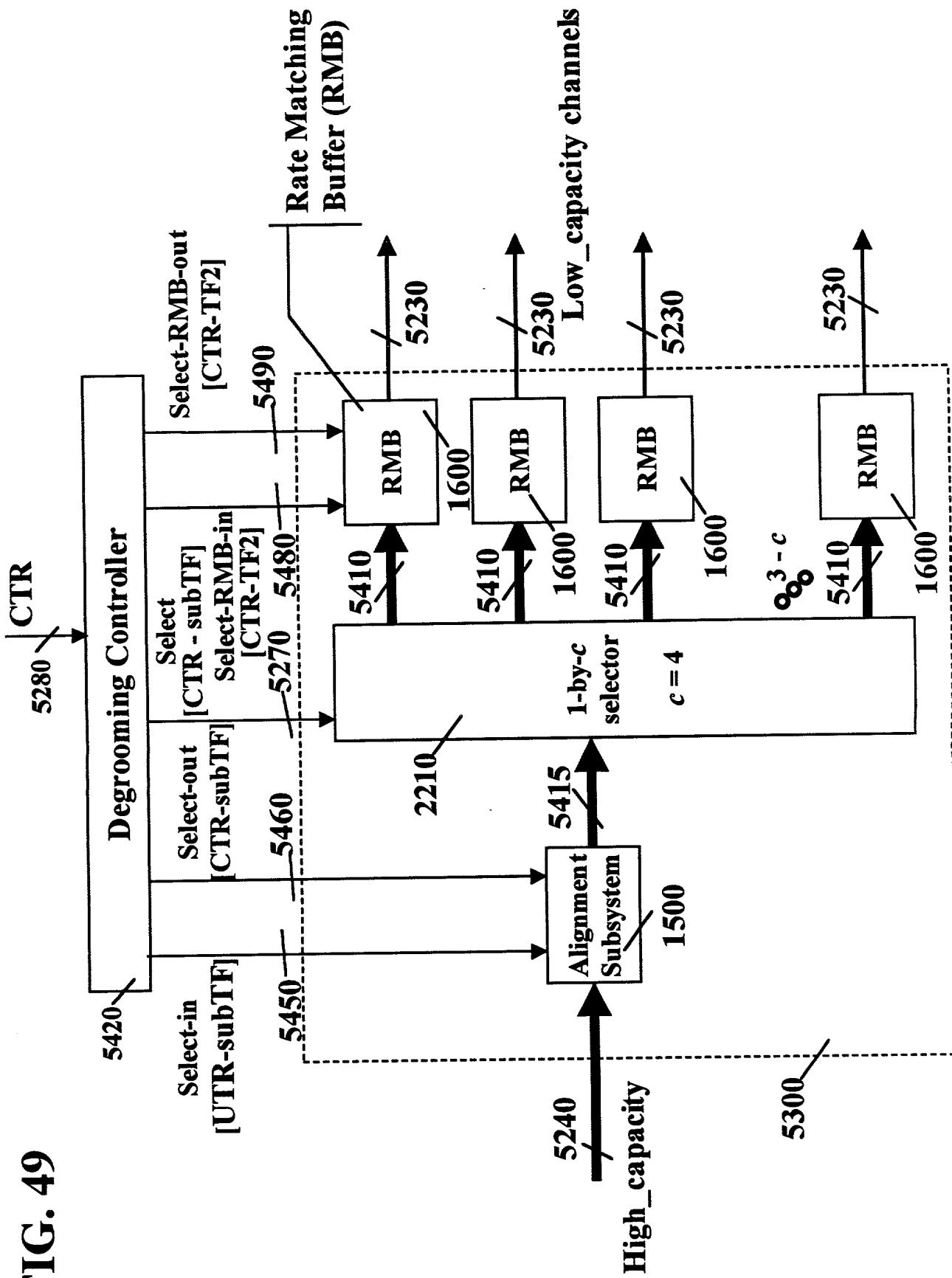


FIG. 50

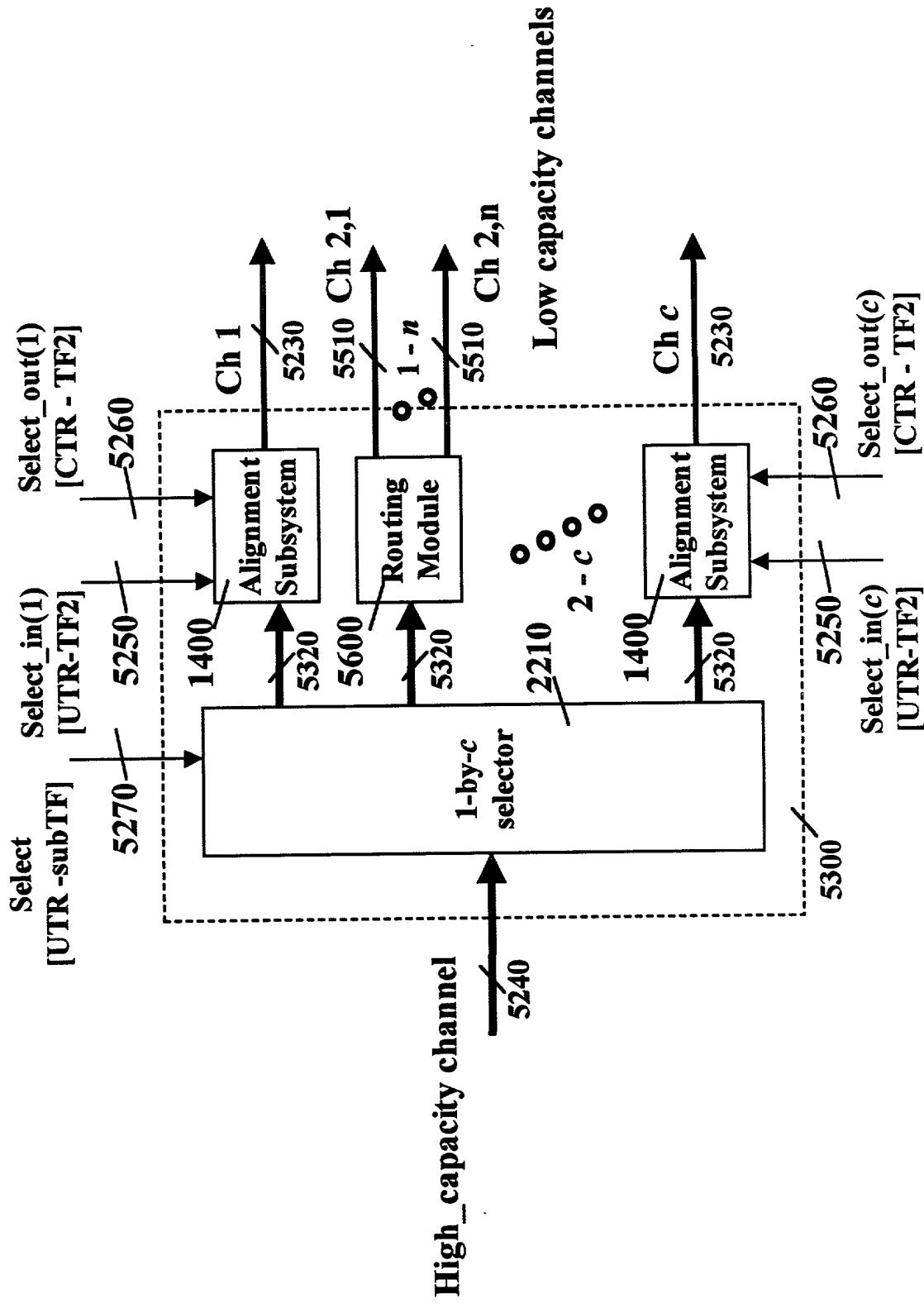


FIG. 51

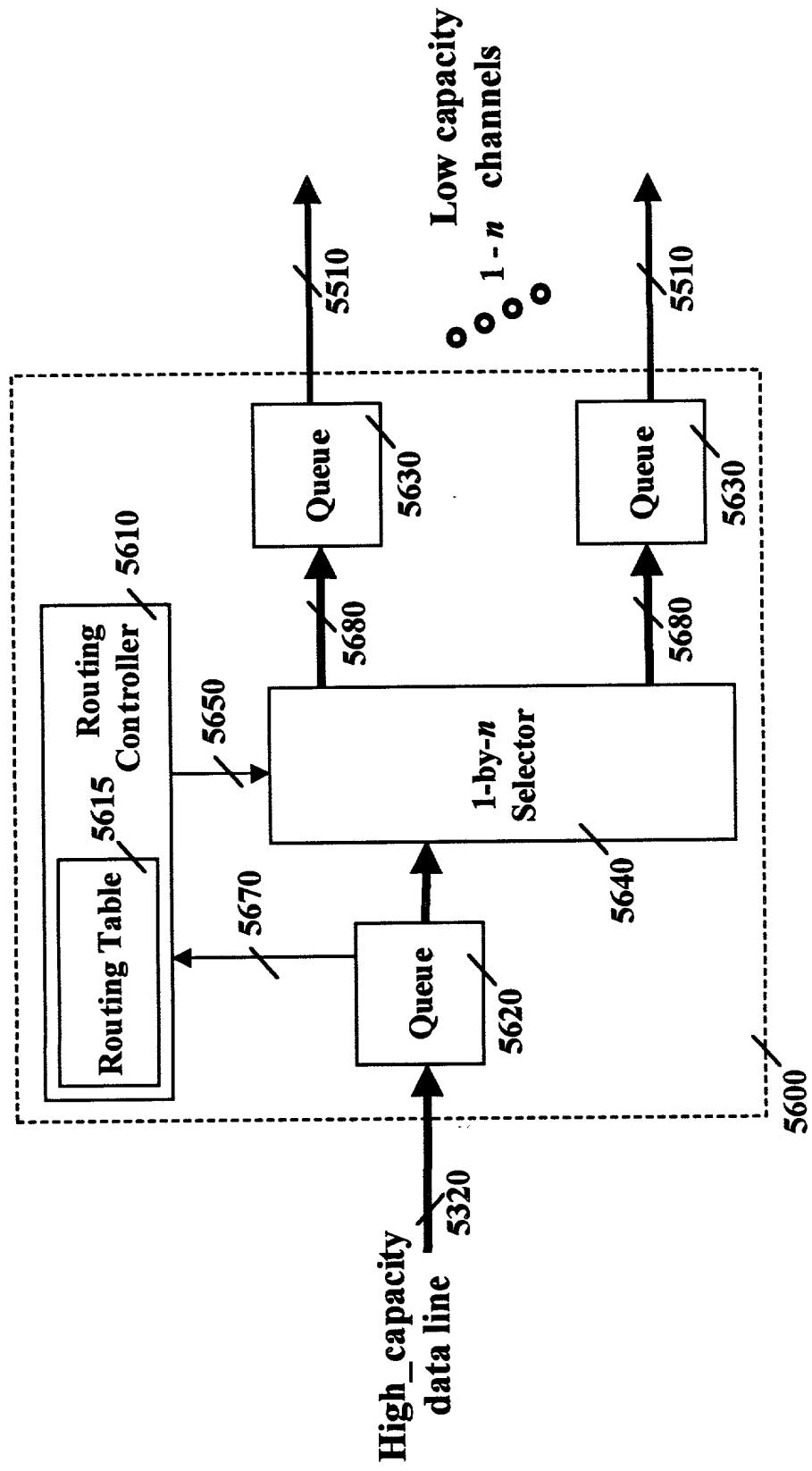


FIG. 52

- $CC1_length \cdot TFI = CC2_length \cdot TF2 = CC3_length \cdot TF2$
- $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TFI = k \cdot TFI$, where the common cycles of TFI and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC. and $c = 4$ (e.g., High capacity=OC-192, Low capacity=OC-48):

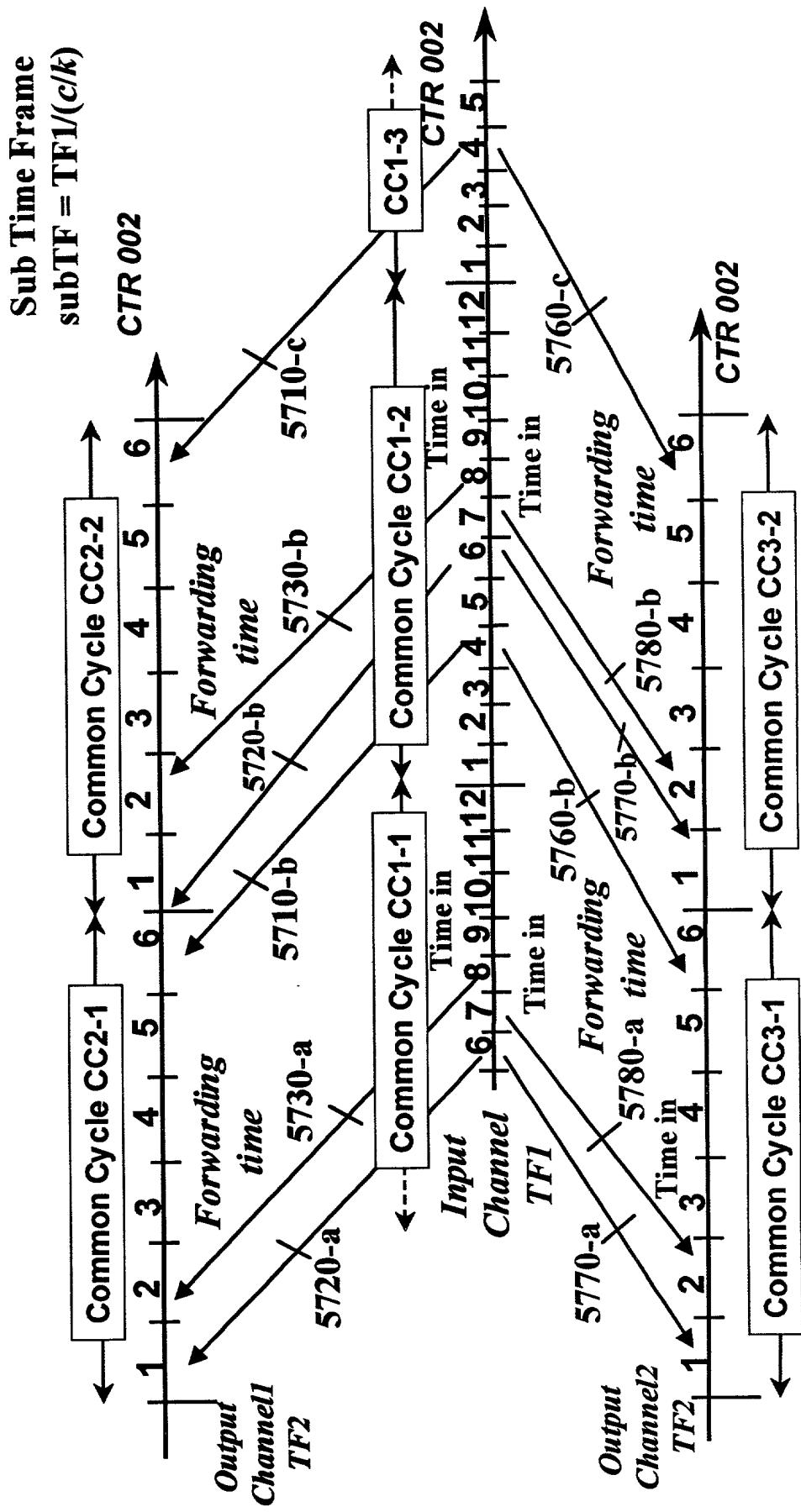


FIG. 53

FLI - Fractional Lambda Interface
FLS - Fractional Lambda Switch
OXC - Optical Cross Connect

G - Grooming system
D - Degrooming system

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TLS 10Gb/s

FIG. 54

FLI - Fractional Lambda Interface

FIS - Fractional Lambda Switch

FLS - Fractional Lambda Switch

OXC = Optical Cross Connect

GNC - Groomer Class
G - Grooming system

D - Degrooming system

12 STS-1s per time frame

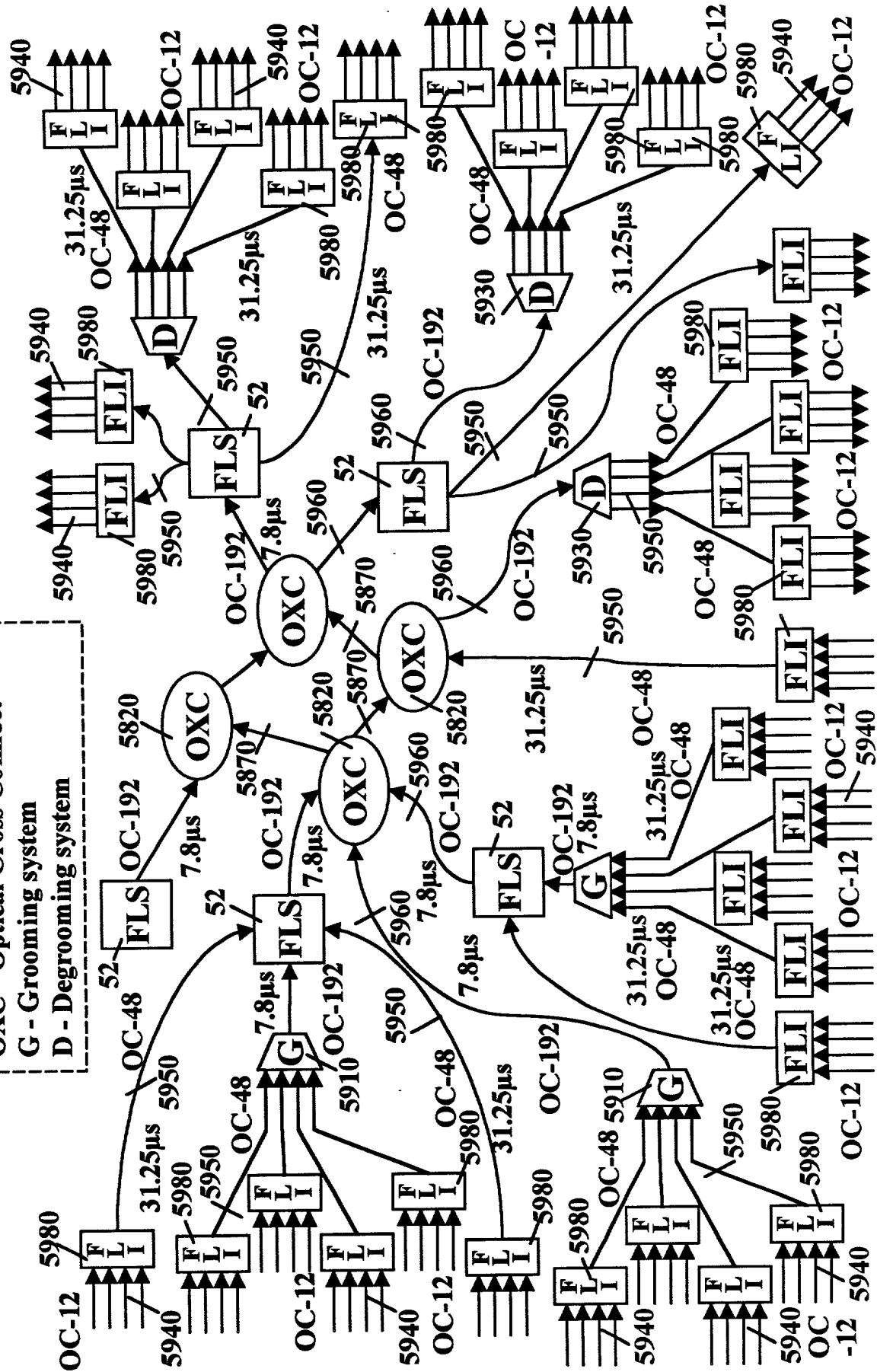


FIG. 55

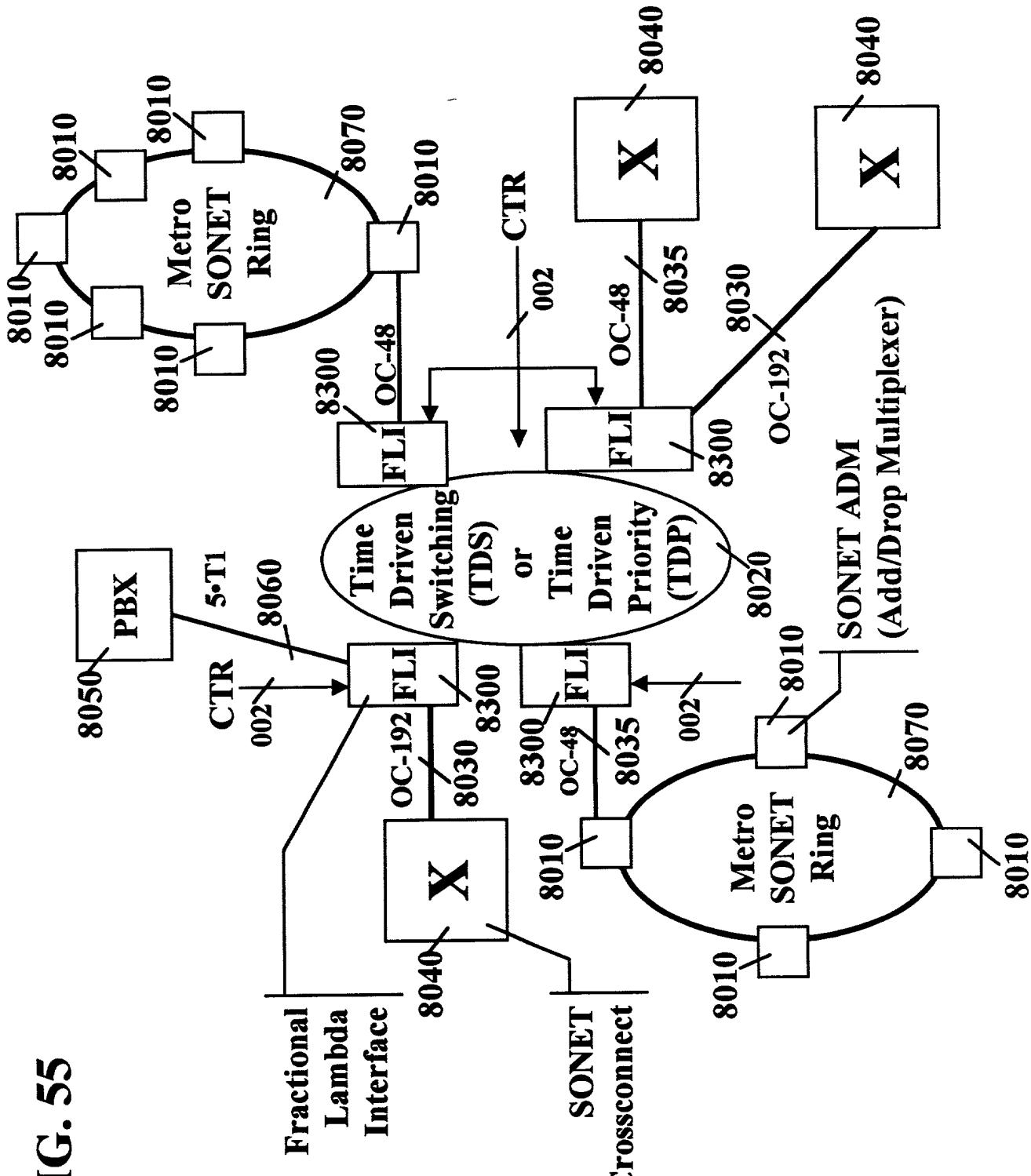


FIG. 56

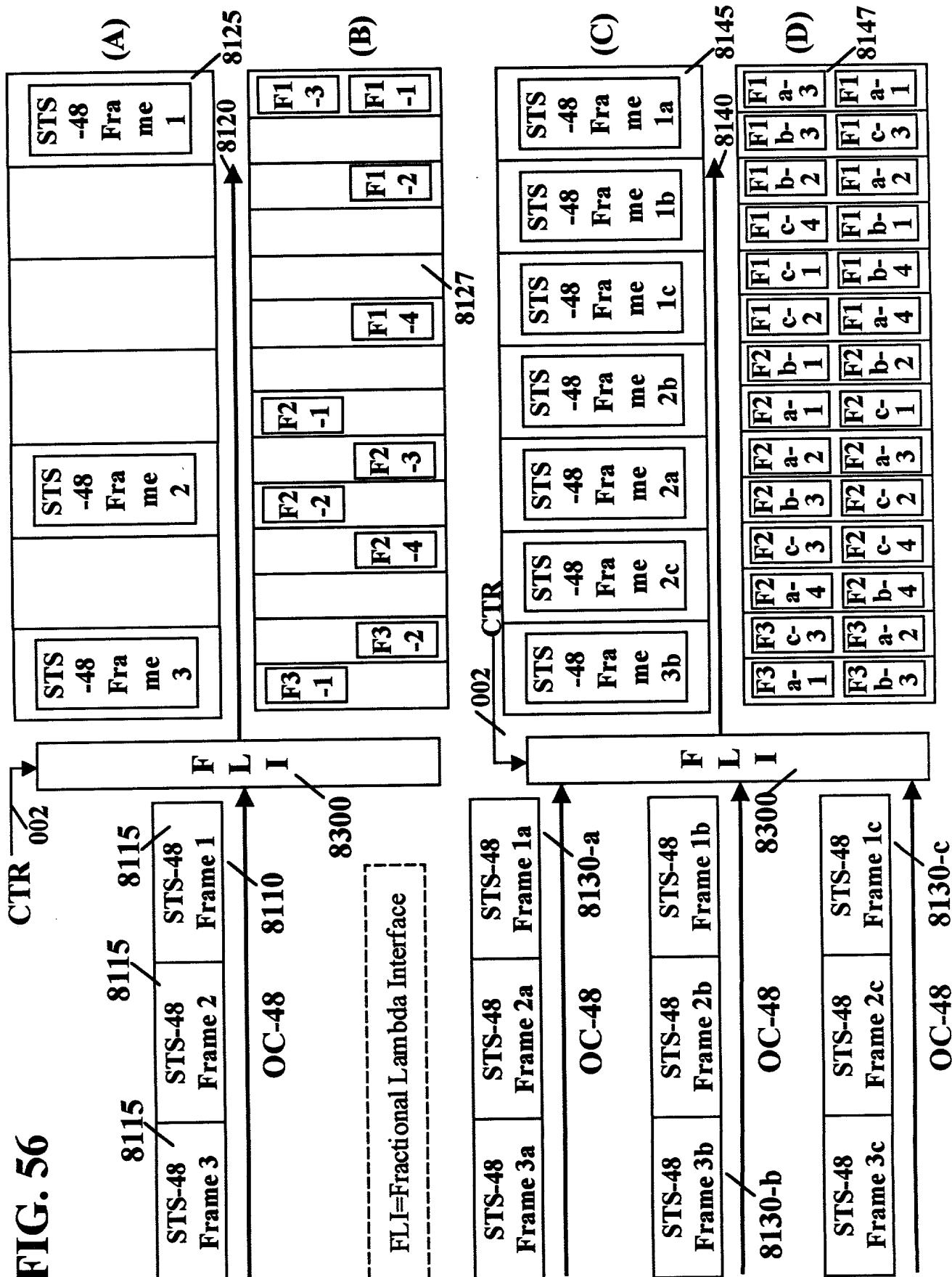


FIG. 57

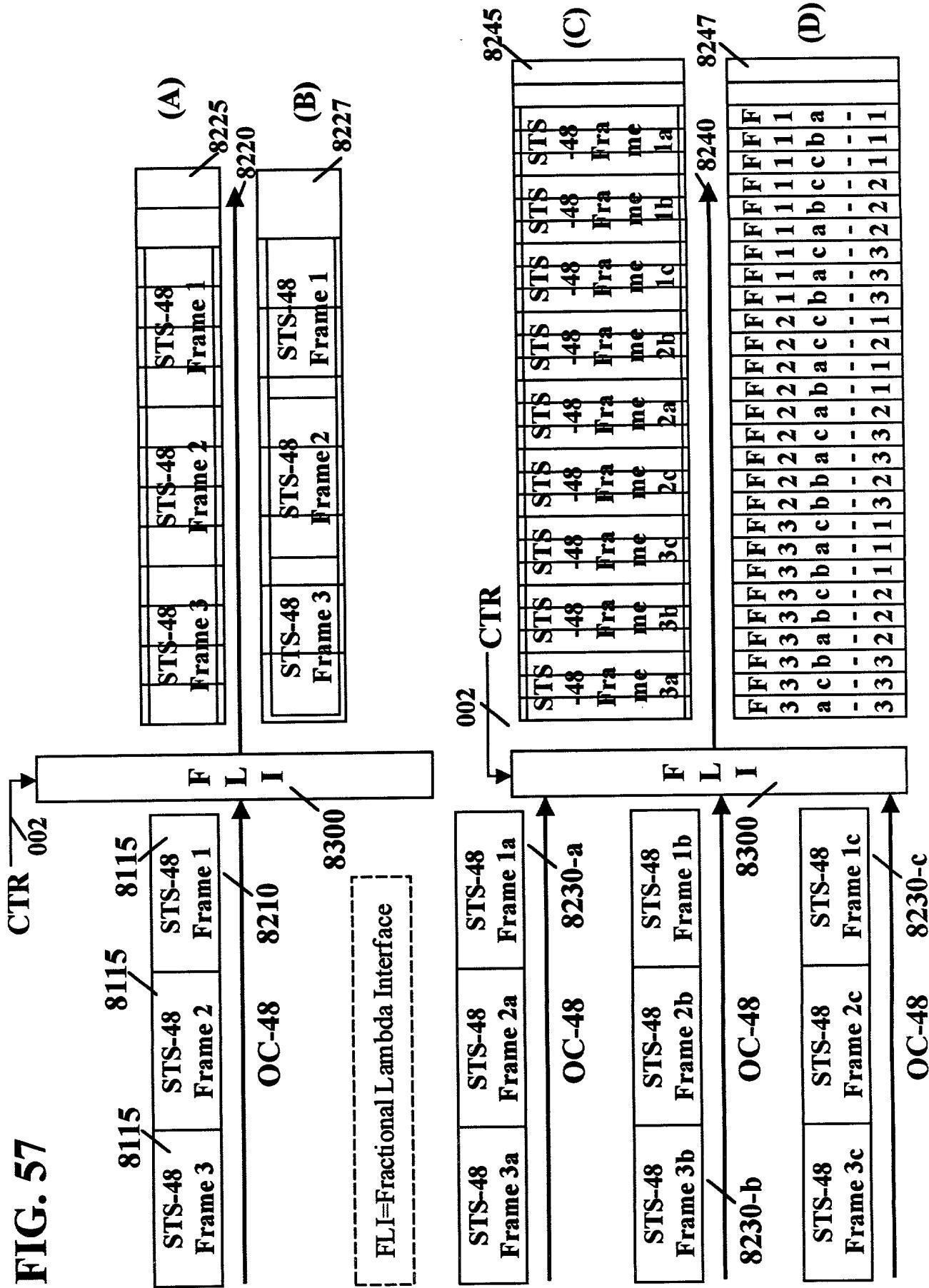


FIG. 58

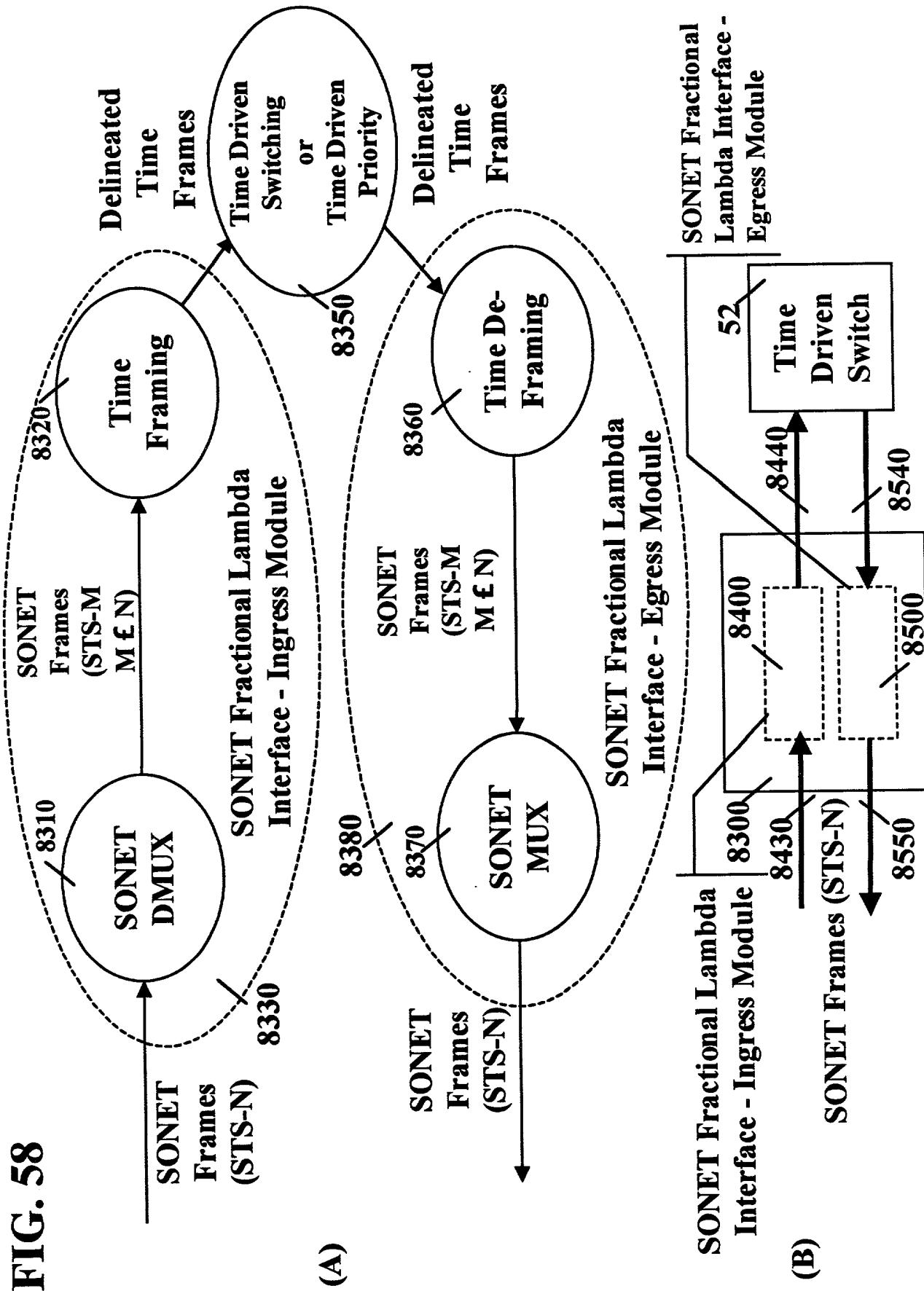


FIG. 59

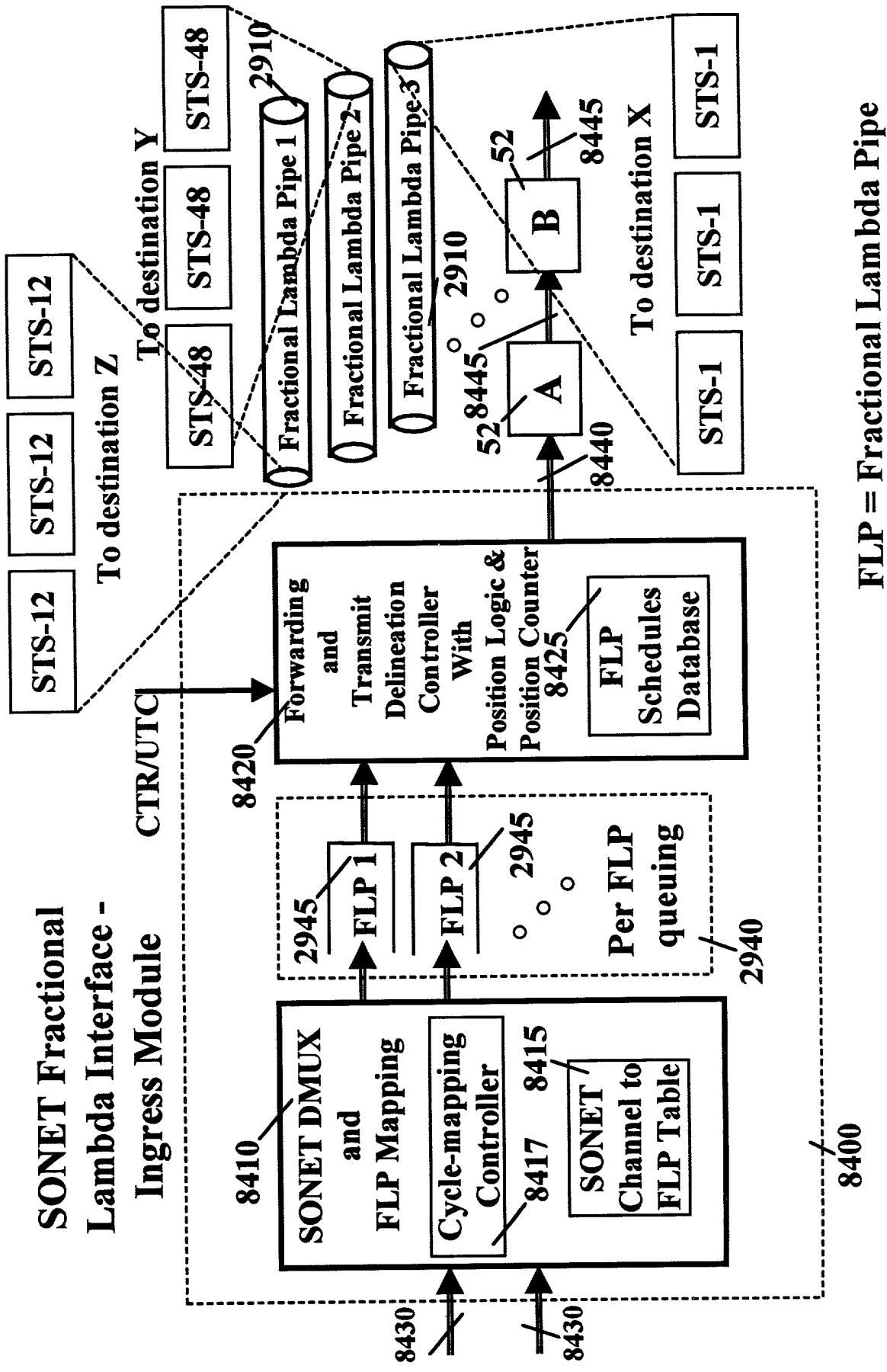
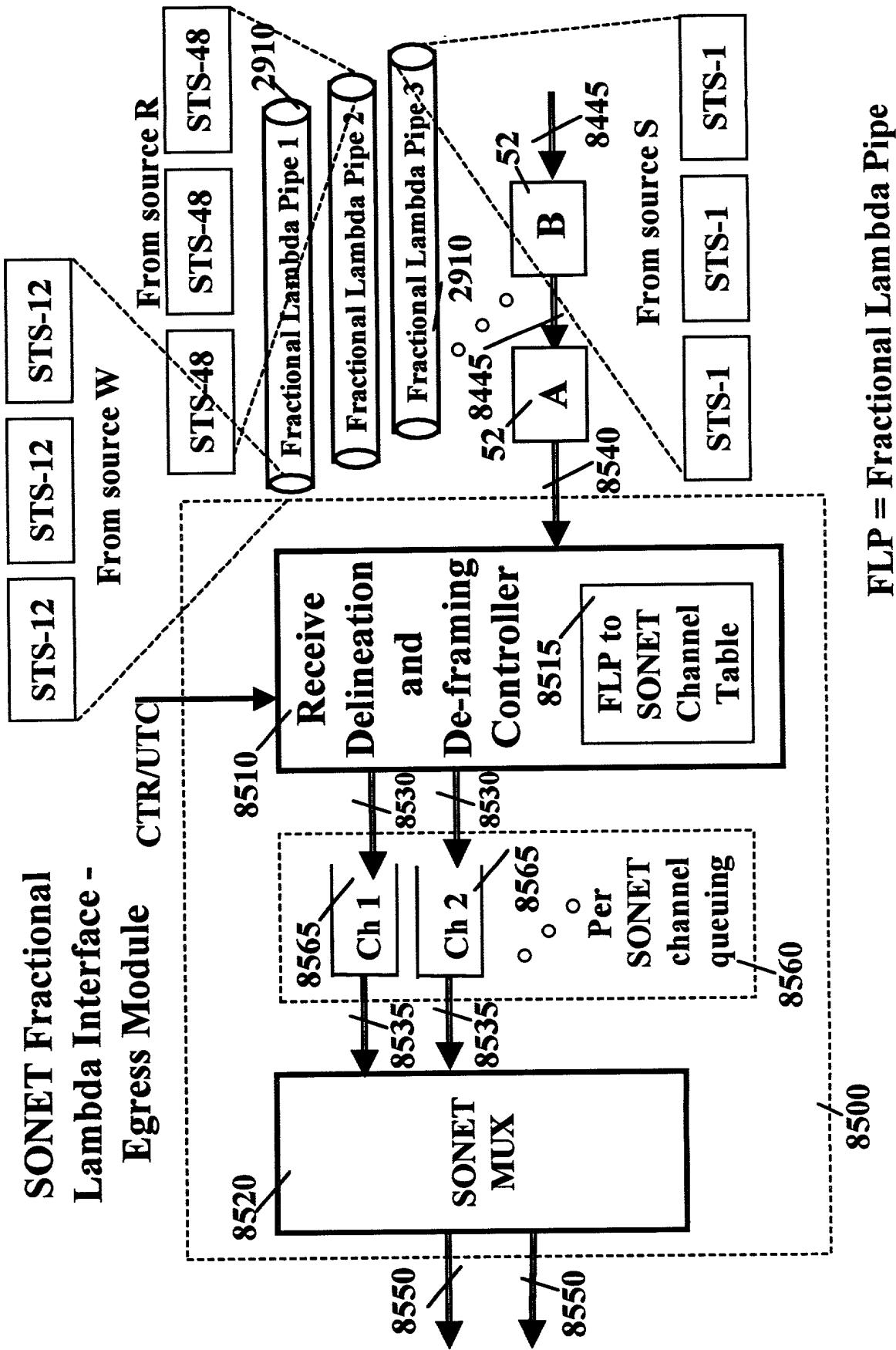


FIG. 60



FLP = Fractional Lambda Pipe

FIG. 61

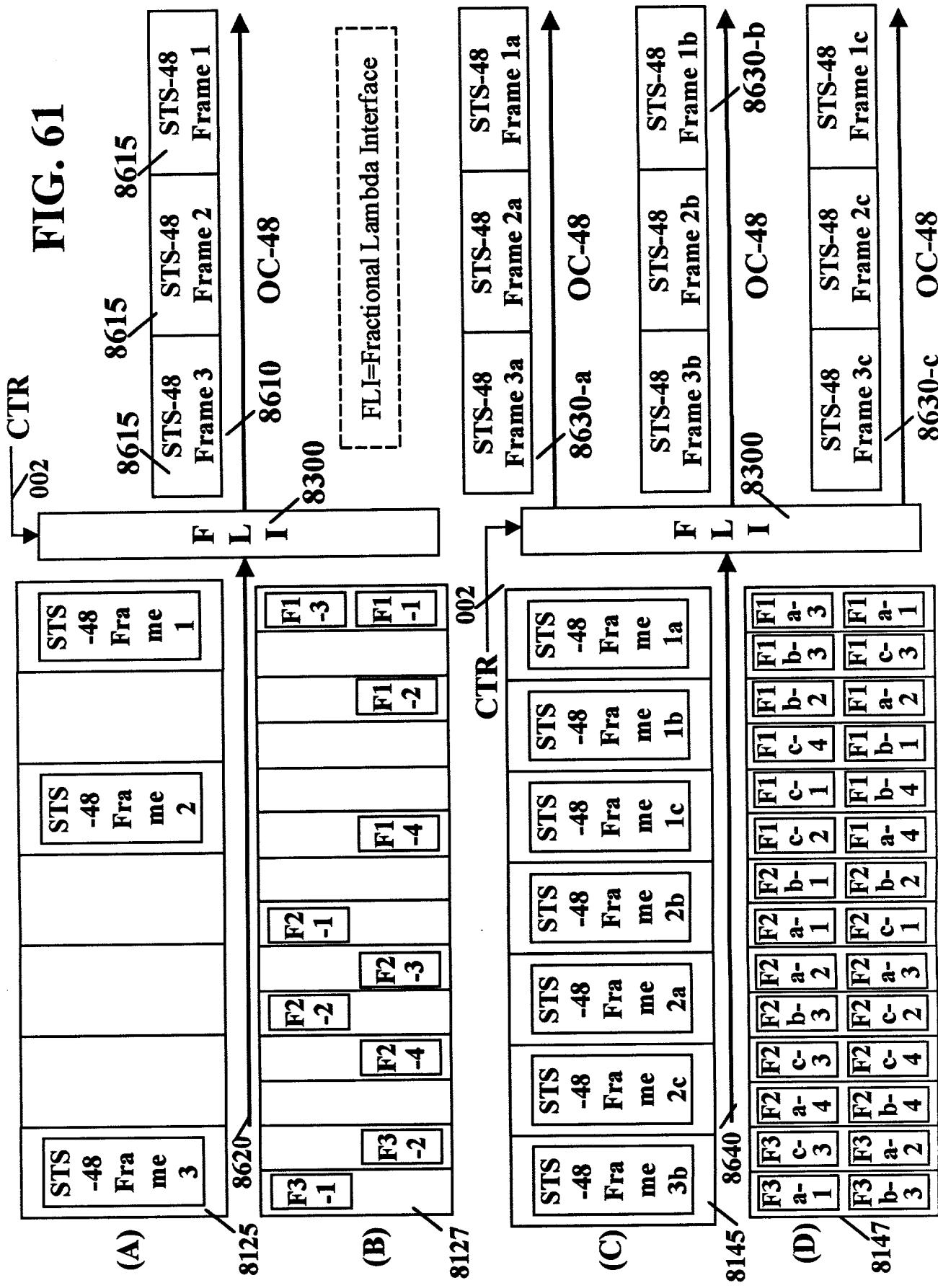
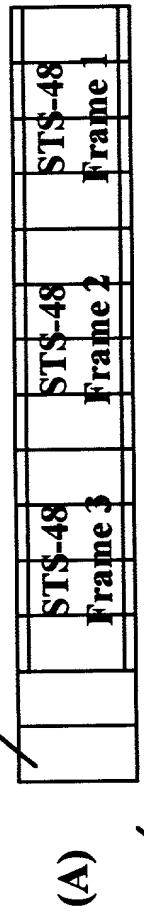


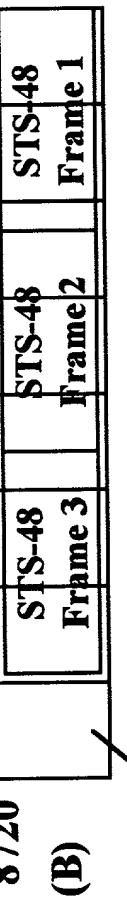
FIG. 62

FLI=Fractional Lambda Interface

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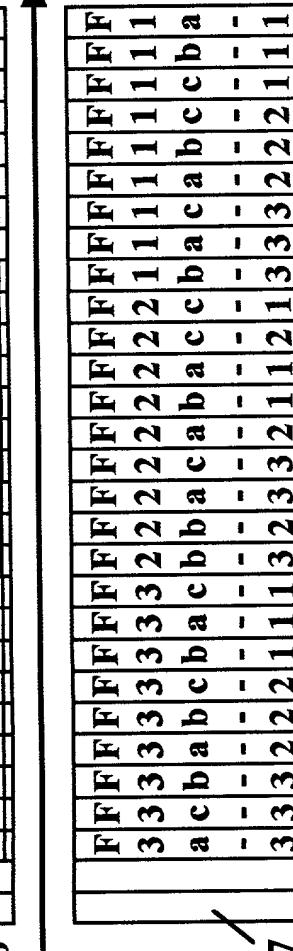
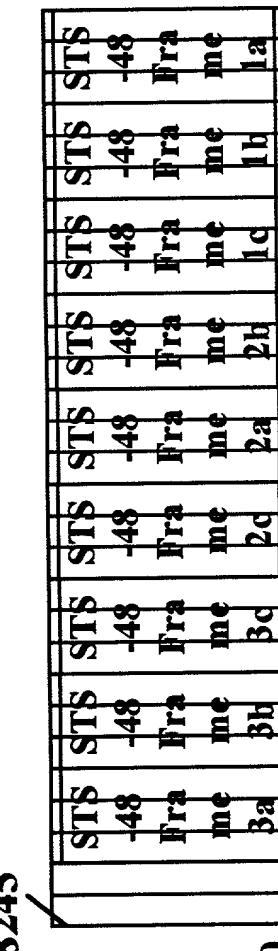
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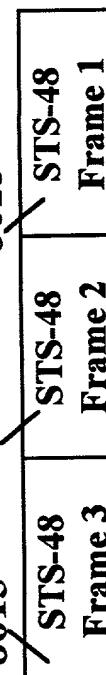
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002 CTR

8615



8615 OC-48

8710 OC-48

002 CTR

8615 STS-48 Frame 1

8730-a OC-48

8730-b OC-48

8730-c OC-48

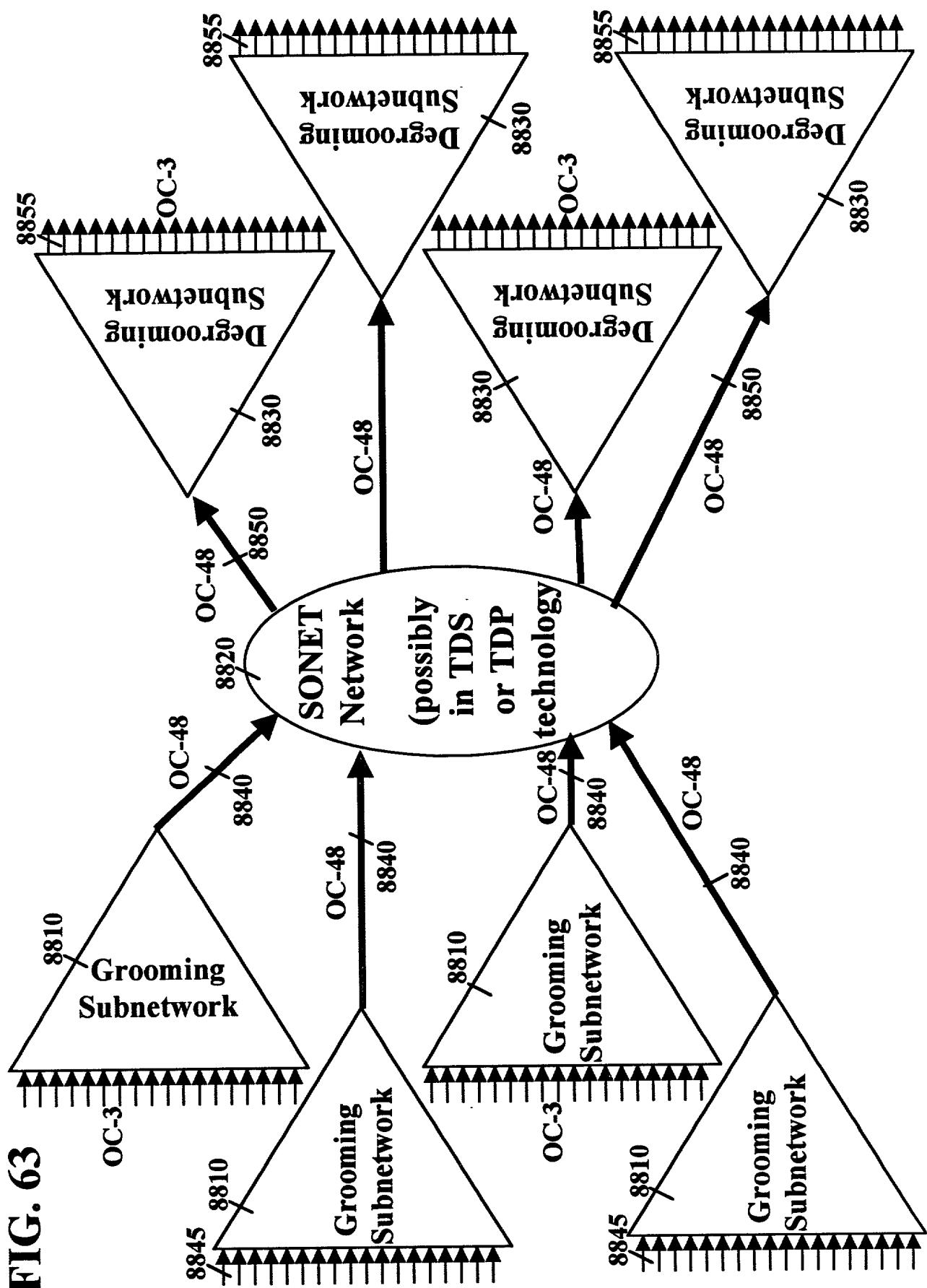


FIG. 64

- SONET - synchronous optical network
- Multiplexing method: byte interleaving
- Signal hierarchy: OC-N (STS-N)
 - STS-N rate: $N \times 51.84$ Mb/s
 - Frame format: $9 \times 90^*N$ columns
 - capacity: $N \times 810$ bytes in 125 microsecond.
 - overhead: $N \times 27$ bytes
 - payload: $N \times 783$ bytes

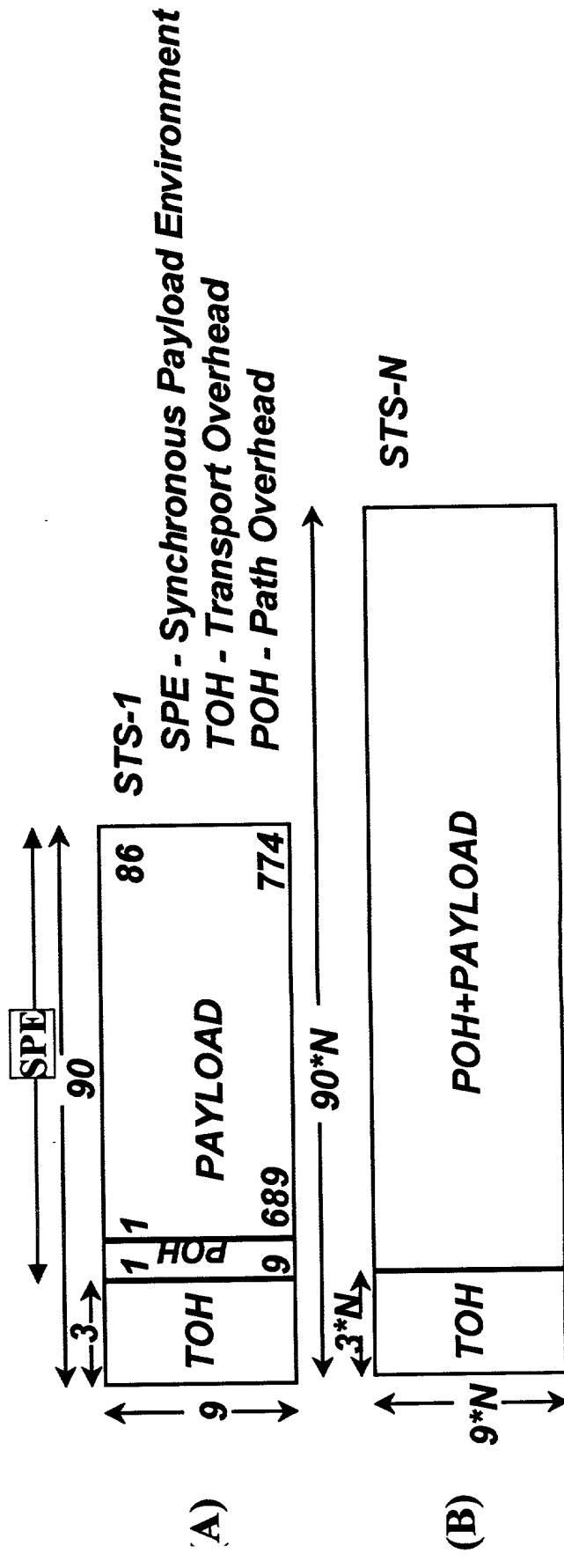
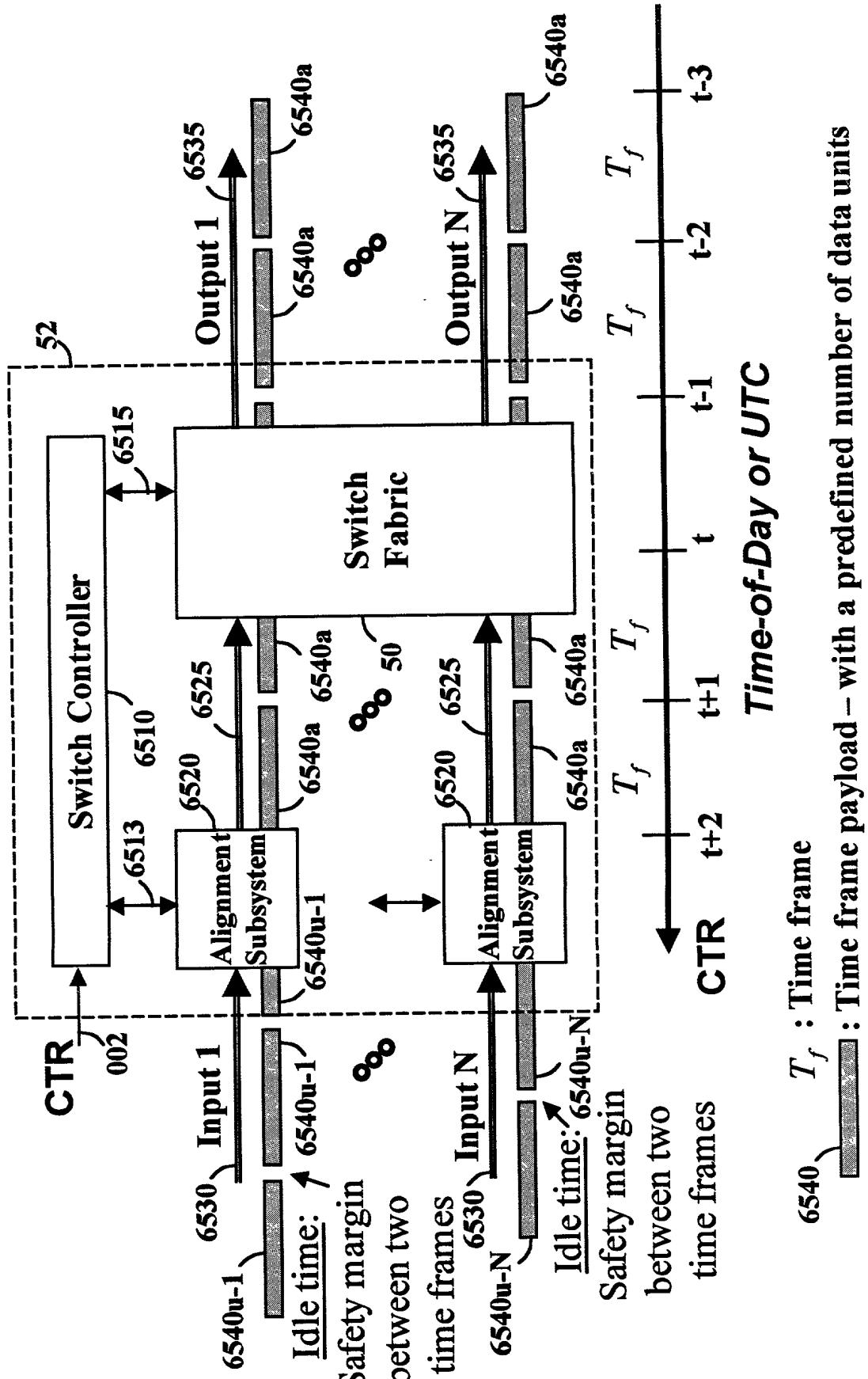


FIG. 65



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